

ARMY



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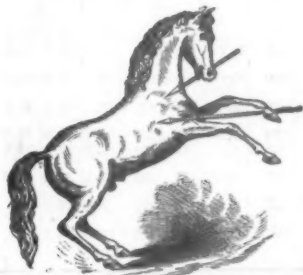
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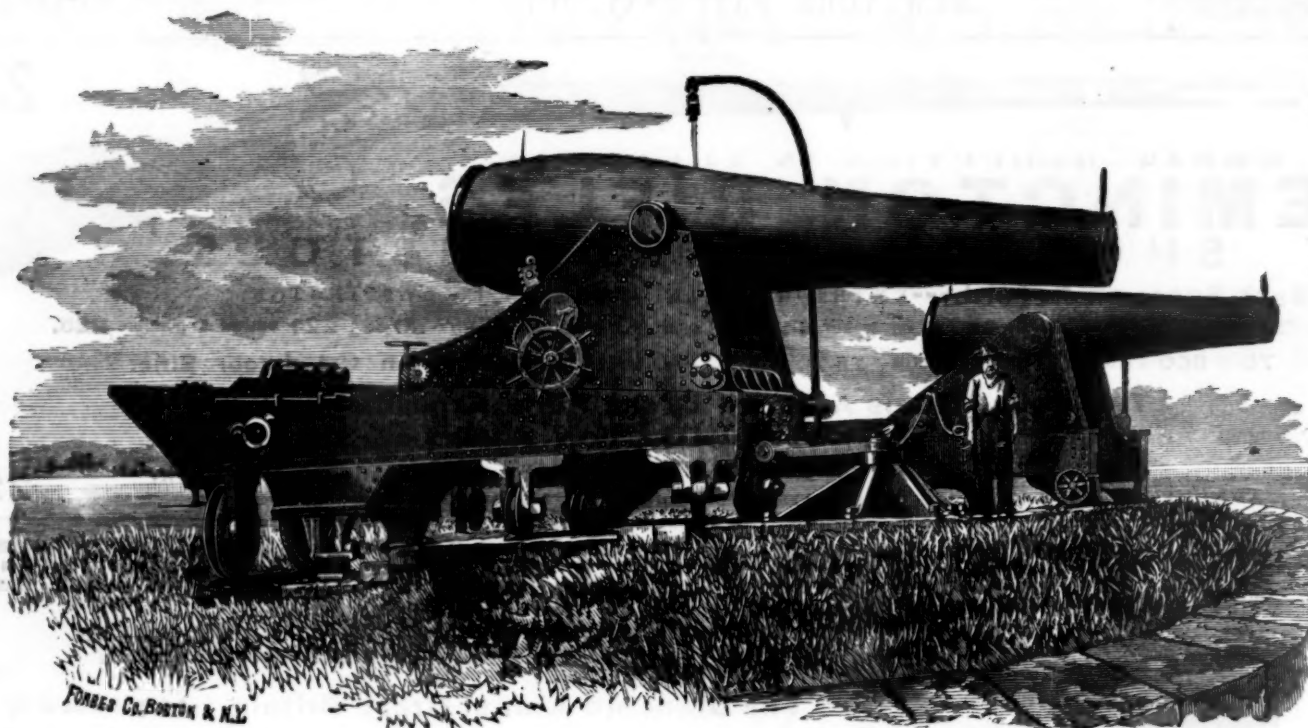
THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

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WORKS—South Boston.

* The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook of the 10-inch and 12 1/2-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Bónet states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co. under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the Governments of Europe, also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877) are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.

Kind of gun.	Calibre, Inches.	Weight of gun, Tons.	Length of bore, Inches.	Charge of powder, Pounds.	Weight of shot, Pounds.	Muzzle velocity, Feet.	Pressure per sq. in. of bore, Pounds.	Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—				
								Muzzle, Foot-ton.	1,000 yards, Foot-ton.	2,000 yards, Foot-ton.	3,000 yards, Foot-ton.	4,000 yards, Foot-ton.
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	12	35	162.5	110	700	1300	52,864	317.7	184	157.5	136.4	124.9
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	12	35.90	227.167	110	664	1329	20,106	315.6	180	152.6	130.9	118.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	12.6	37	232	110	770	1220	19,845	300.8	171.4	147.9	130.2	118.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	12.25	40	227	110	700	1408	31,750	348.4	206.8	173.2	147.9	137.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.....	10	18	145.5	70	400	1364	47,040	164.8	132.9	109.7	92.9	78.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.....	10	19.44	169.6	66	374	1436	.....	167.9	132.7	107.5	88.6	74.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.....	9.448	17	157.5	66	330	1426.8	39,000	157	123.7	99.6	82.4	69.2
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.....	9.490	13.8	162.55	61.74	317.6	1427	.....	150	117	93.8	76.8	64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube.....	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	22,000	168.4	135.6	111.8	93.8	79

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'd-in-Chief.*
George W. McCrary, *Secretary of War.*

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States,*
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, *Adj't-General.*
H. J. Crooby, *Chief Clerk, War Department.*
Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, *Adj't-General.*
Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, *Inspector-General.*
Brig.-General Wm. M. E. Dunn, *Judge-Advocate-General.*
Colonel Albert J. Myer, *Chief Signal Officer.*
Brig.-General Montgomery C. Meigs, *Quartermaster-General.*
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, *Commissionary Gen. of Subsistence.*
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, *Surgeon-General.*
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, *Paymaster-General.*
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, *Chief of Engineers.*
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieut.-General P. H. Sheridan: Hdqrs., Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A.-G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brig.-General A. H. Terry.
Hdqs., St. Paul, Minn. Major Geo. D. Ruggles, A. A.-G.
District of Montana.—Colonel John Brooke, 3d Infantry,
commanding District: Hdqrs., Fort Shaw, M. T. 1st Lieut.
J. Hale, Adj't. 3d Infantry, A. A.-G.
District of the Yellowstone.—Col. A. G. Brackett, 3d Cavalry,
Hdqs., Fort Custer, M. T. 1st Lieut. W. C. Rawolle, Adj't.
3d Cav., A. A.-G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Hdqs., Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platte, A. A.-G.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry,
Hdqs., Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lieut. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., A. A.-G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Hdqs., Fort Omaha, Neb. Lieut.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A.-G.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. Ord: Hdqs.,
San Antonio, Texas. Major Thomas M. Vincent, A. A.-G.
District of the Rio Grande.—Col. George Sykes, 20th Infantry,
Hdqs., Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lieut. J. B. Rodman, Adj't. 20th
Infantry, A. A.-G.
District of the Nueces.—Hdqs., Fort Clark, Tex. 3d Lt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., A. A.-G.
District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry,
Hdqs., Fort Concho, Tex. 1st Lieut. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav.,
A. A.-G.
District of North Texas.—Colonel D. S. Stanley, 23d Infantry,
Hdqs., Fort McKavett, Texas. 1st Lieut. H. H. Ketchum, A. A.-
G., Adj't. 23d Infantry.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock: Hdqs., Governor's Island, N. Y. H.
Capt. W. G. Mitchell, 5th Infantry, A. A.-G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock:
Hdqs., Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Capt. W. G. Mitchell,
5th Infantry, A. A.-G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:
Hdqs., Newport Bks., Ky. Major J. H. Taylor, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Major-General I. McDowell: Hdqrs., Presidio of San
Francisco, Cal.
Lieut.-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A.-G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard:
Hdqs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. T. Major O. D. Greene, A. A.-G.
District of the Clearwater.—Col. Frank Wheaton, 2d Infantry,
Hdqs., Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-Gen. O. B. Wilcox:
Colonel 12th Infantry: Hdqs., Whipple Bks., Prescott, Arizona.
Major J. P. Martin, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqs., West Point, N. Y.
Captain Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A.-G.
Major General S. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 8th Cavalry, Adj't., U. S. M. A.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The following Army nominations have been confirmed by
the Senate since our last record of confirmations:

Quartermaster's Department.—Capt. H. W. Jones, A. Q. M.,
to be major and Q. M.; 1st Lieut. A. E. Miltmore, 1st Artil-
lery, 1st Lieut. Chas. F. Humphrey, 4th Artillery, and 2d
Lieut. Chas. W. Williams, 18th Infantry, to be assistant quar-
termasters with the rank of captain.

Corps of Engineers.—Col. Horatio G. Wright, to be chief
of engineers with the rank of brigadier-general, vice Hum-
phreys, retired at his own request; Cadets Frederick V. Ab-
bot, Thomas L. Casey, and Theodore A. Bingham, to be 2d
lieutenants; Cadets Curtis McD. Townsend and Gustave
J. Feibiger, to be additional 2d lieutenants; Lieut.-Col. John
Newton, to be colonel; Major George H. Mendell, to be lieuten-
ant-colonel.

Medical Department.—W. B. Brewster and A. H. Appel, of
Philadelphia, and W. F. Carter, of Prince William County,
Va., to be assistant surgeons with rank of 1st lieutenant.

Pay Department.—George F. Robinson, of Maine, William
E. Creary, of Michigan, and Daniel B. Larned, of Connecti-
cut, to be paymasters with the rank of major; Major Samuel
Woods, Paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with rank
of lieutenant-colonel; 1st Lieut. George N. Baird, 5th Infan-
try, to be paymaster with rank of major.

Ordnance Department.—Lieut.-Col. James G. Benton, to be
colonel; Major Thomas G. Baylor, to be lieutenant-colonel;
Capt. Isaac Arnold, to be major; 1st Lieut. W. S. Starring,
to be captain; 2d Lieut. O. B. Mitcham, 4th Artillery, to be
1st lieutenant Ordnance Department.

Chaplains.—Rev. Stephen G. Dodd, of New Jersey, and
Rev. George W. Collier, of Ohio, to be post chaplains.

Cavalry.—Capt. Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cavalry, to be major
4th Cavalry; 1st Lieut. S. T. Hamilton, 2d Cavalry, to be
captain same regiment; 1st Lieut. Jacob A. Augur, 5th Cav-
alry, to be captain same regiment; 2d Lieut. Chas. B. Scho-
field, 2d Cavalry, to be 1st lieutenant same regiment; 2d
Lieut. Hoel S. Bishop, 5th Cavalry, to be 1st lieutenant same
regiment; 2d Lieut. William H. Carter, 6th Cavalry, to be 1st
lieutenant same regiment.

Cadets assigned as follows: Samuel C. Robertson, Albert
L. Mills, and Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cavalry; Alonzo L.
O'Brien, Lloyd M. Brett, and Theodore J. Lewis, 2d Cavalry;
John M. Porter, James O. Mackay, William D. Beach, and
Allen R. Jordan, 3d Cavalry; George H. G. Gale, Guy E.
Huse, M. J. Jenkins, and James Lockett, 4th Cavalry; James
E. Runcie, L. S. Welborn and Lorenzo I. C. Brooks, 5th Cav-
alry; Thomas Cruse, 6th Cavalry; Archie Gibson, 7th Cav-
alry; William A. Shunk and John A. Johnston, 8th Cavalry;
Walter L. Finley and Charles W. Taylor, 9th Cavalry; Chas.
H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry.

2d Lieut. Charles M. Schaeffer, 15th Infantry, to be 2d
lieutenant 9th Cavalry; Sergt.-Major A. M. Fuller, 2d Cav-
alry, to be 2d lieutenant same regiment.

Artillery.—2d Lieut. George P. Scriven, 8th Infantry, 2d
Lieut. James S. Pettit, 1st Infantry, and 2d Lieut. Douglas
A. Howard, 9th Infantry, to be 2d lieutenants 3d Artillery;
2d Lieut. John A. Totten, 1st Infantry, to be 2d lieutenant
4th Artillery.

Infantry.—1st Lieut. James Miller, 2d Infantry, to be cap-
tain same regiment; 2d Lieut. John Kinzie, 2d Infantry, to
be 1st lieutenant same regiment; Col. John B. Brooke, 13th
Infantry, to be colonel 3d Infantry (transfer with Col. Brad-
ley—see below); 1st Lieut. Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Infantry,
to be captain same regiment; Maj. R. S. La Motte, 11th
Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel 12th Infantry; Col.
Luther P. Bradley, 3d Infantry, to be colonel 13th Infan-
try (transfer with Col. Brooke—see above); Capt. J. J. Van
Horn, 8th Infantry, to be major 13th Infantry; 1st Lieut.
Richard Vance, 19th Infantry, to be captain same regiment;
2d Lieut. Cornelius Gardener, 19th Infantry, to be 1st lieuten-
ant same regiment.

Cadets assigned as follows: John S. Mallory, 2d Infantry;
Henry De H. Waite, William E. Almy, 3d Infantry; James A.
Leyden, Edward H. Browne, and Nathaniel J. Whitehead,
4th Infantry; William W. Gibson, Walter S. Alexander, Hun-
ter Leggett, and Samuel W. Miller, 5th Infantry; Daniel F.
Howell, 7th Infantry; Percy Parker, 8th Infantry; Frank S.
Harlow, Frank L. Dobbs, Charles A. Noyes, P. Stiver, and C.
C. Miner, 9th Infantry; A. C. Ducast, 11th Infantry; M. B.
Safford, 13th Infantry; William B. Reynolds and Frank E.
Eastman, 14th Infantry; Will F. May, 15th Infantry; W. A.
Thurston, 16th Infantry; R. W. Dowdy, 17th Infantry;
Charles McClure and Charles L. Steele, 18th Inf.; Francis H.
French, Edmund D. Smith, and Alfred McC. Ogle, 19th Infan-
try; Henry A. Greene and James A. Irons, 20th Infantry;
Charles M. Truitt and John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Infantry; F.
Hewitt and Frank B. Jones, 22d Infantry; E. P. Pendleton,
23d Infantry; Benjamin W. Lovell, 24th Infantry.
Corpl. H. D. Steele, General Service, to be 2d lieutenant
12th Infantry; Corpl. H. L. Ripley, Battalion of Engineers,
to be 2d lieutenant 24th Infantry.

Army at Large.—Granville O. Haller, formerly major 7th
Infantry, to be colonel in the Army, to date from Feb. 19,
1873; that being the rank he would have attained had he re-
mained continuously in service.

The Senate has also confirmed Benjamin Harrison, of In-
dianapolis, Ind.; James B. Eads, Civil Engineer, of St. Louis,
Mo.; B. Morgan Harrod, Civil Engineer, of New Orleans;
Lieut.-Col. Quincy A. Gilmore, Major Cyrus B. Comstock, and
Major Charles R. Suter, of the United States Engineer Corps,
and Henry Mitchell, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, to be
members of the Mississippi River Commission, under act ap-
proved June 28, 1879.

G. O. 63, H. Q. A., June 21, 1879.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following instruc-
tions are published for the information and guidance of all
concerned:

When, from accident or other unavoidable contingency,
mail-contractors or their carriers, while transporting United
States mails to and from military posts in the sparsely popu-
lated Territories, incur the loss or damage of their animals or
vehicles, and are thus deprived of the means necessary to
fulfill their contracts, and when, in the opinion of com-
manders of military posts, to whom application may be made
for temporarily supplying the casualties thus created, it would
be impracticable to obtain the requisite transportation from
civilians in the vicinity, such commanders are authorized,
provided the means of transportation can be spared without
materially interfering with the current requirements of their
posts, to furnish such animals or other means of transporta-
tion as may be absolutely necessary to transport the mails for
one trip, or until, by the exercise of proper diligence, the
casualty has otherwise been provided for by the contractor
or carrier.

Receipts will in all cases be taken for the property loaned
from the person to whom it is turned over, and, in the event
of its loss or damage, the commanding officer will report the
fact to the Adjutant-General and to the Quartermaster-Gen-
eral, in order that the amount involved may be deducted from
the compensation of the mail-contractor at the Post-office
Department, and the Quartermaster's Department be reim-
bursed for the same.

G. O. 12, DEPT. PLATTE, June 21, 1879.

Hereafter soldiers or teamsters travelling between posts
in this Department, will not obtain forage or fuel, while en
route, at any other than the regular authorized stations, un-
less specially required to do so by the order under which the
journey is performed.

If fuel or forage is thus obtained at unauthorized places,
it will be charged to the party receiving for it, unless it can
be clearly shown that the necessity for obtaining it was un-
avoidable.

G. O. 4, MIL. DIV. ATLANTIC, June 18, 1879.

Publishes letter from A.-G. O., of June 14, 1879, calling for
plans of old military reservations in the Division, with ground
plans and legends, giving date and purpose of establishment
of each post. Gives detailed instructions as to the prepara-
tion of these plans, and directs that "in addition to the in-
formation required by the above letter, there will be embodied
a statement showing under what laws or resolutions, if any,
the several States ceded to the United States the titles to the
reservations whereon the military posts in this Division are
situated."

CIRCULAR 25, DEPT. TEXAS, June 23, 1879.

Publishes letter from A.-G. O., of June 10, 1879, stating
that "the Secretary of War considers the instructions of the
Commissionary-General, of March 28, 1877, endorsed on a letter
of March 6, 1877, from Lieut. F. B. Jones, then Acting Com-

missary of Subsistence, at Jackson Bks, which requires hams
to be sold to officers and enlisted men at their actual cost to
the United States, as proper and just, and directs that they
be enforced."

S. O. 26, DIV. ATLANTIC, June 30, 1879.

Convenes a board of officers at Governor's Island, N. Y. H.,
July 2, 1879, "for the purpose of fully examining into and report-
ing upon the subject of lighting company quarters with oil."
Colonel N. H. Davis, Inspector-General; Colonel M. D. L. Simp-
son, Subsistence Department; Asst. Surgeon J. P. Kimball; Cap-
tain J. P. Sanger, 1st Artillery, and 1st Lieutenant Charles Bird,
23d Infantry, are the members of the board.

S. O. 102, DEPT. EAST, June 26, 1879.

Fixes the number of extra duty men to be allowed at posts in
that Department during fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, viz.:

One company post	5
Two "	6
Three "	8
Four "	10
Five "	13

This includes "overseers of schools" who receive 35 cents a day
extra duty pay.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Brig.-General Andrew A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers,
having served over forty consecutive years as a commissioned
officer, is, at his own request, retired from active service, in
conformity with Sec. 1243, Revised Statutes (S. O., June 30,
W. D.).

The journey to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and return, on
public business, performed on the 23d instant by Col. Nelson
H. Davis, Inspector-General of the Division, is approved and
confirmed (S. O. 25, June 28, M. D. A.).

Paymaster Charles J. Sprague, upon being relieved from
duty as Chief Paymaster Dept. of Dakota by Lieut.-Colonel
Samuel Woods, Deputy Paymaster-General, will report to the
Comd'g Gen. Dept. of the Platte for duty as Chief Paymaster
of that Dept. (S. O., June 27, W. D.).

Capt. John V. Furey, Asst. Q. M., is appointed a special
inspector, to inspect at the Omaha Depot, such damaged sub-
sistence stores and unserviceable commissary property, for
which Maj. John P. Hawkins, C. S., is responsible (S. O. 53,
June 21, D. P.).

The journey performed by Capt. John F. Weston, S. D.,
from Helena, Montana, to Fort Benton, Montana, on busi-
ness connected with furnishing beef cattle for the command
at the mouth of the Musselshell River, is approved and au-
thorized (S. O. 66, June 23, D. D.).

Asst. Surg. Robert W. Shufeldt, member G. C.-M. convened
at Fort Laramie, W. T., by par. 1, S. O. 35, c. a., from Dept.
of Platte (S. O. 54, June 25, D. P.).

Surgeon Ely McClellan, member G. C.-M. Fort Lapwai,
Idaho T., June 20, for the trial of Sergt. Wm. McCourt, Co.
F, 21st Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought
before it (S. O. 67, June 10, D. C.).

A. A. Surgeon E. B. Cannon will proceed to Fort Sanders,
W. T., for duty (S. O. 53, June 21, D. P.).

1st Lieut. Albert H. Russell, Ord. Dept., is relieved from
duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to take effect upon ex-
piration of his present leave of absence, and will report for
duty to the C. O. Watertown Arsenal, Mass. (S. O., June 25,
W. D.).

1st Lieut. Charles C. Morrison, Ord. Dept., will be relieved
from duty at West Point, N. Y., August 28, 1879, and will re-
port for duty at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass.
(S. O., June 27, W. D.).

Surg. George M. Sternberg is relieved from temporary duty
in Washington, D. C., and will report to the President of the
National Board of Health, established by the act of March 3,
1879, for duty with the "Havana Commission" (S. O., June
30, W. D.).

Surg. William M. Notson is relieved from duty with the
Army Medical Board in session in N. Y. City, and will report
to the C. O. of the recruiting depot at Columbus Bks., Ohio,
for duty at that post, relieving Surg. Charles B. White, who
will proceed to N. Y. City and report by letter, on his arrival
there, to the Surgeon-General (S. O., June 26, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. J. L. Powell's order, relieving him from duty
at Fort Griffin, Tex., and directing him to report at Hdqs.
Dept. Texas for further orders, is suspended until further
orders (S. O. 130, June 21, D. T.).

Surg. John M. Janeway, assigned to duty, temporarily, as
post surgeon at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., in addition to his
duties at Fort Wood. Asst. Surg. James P. Kimball, relieved
from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and assigned to duty
as Attending Surgeon at the Hdqs. Mil. Div. of the Atlantic
and Dept. of the East (S. O. 105, June 30, D. E.).

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Par. 1, S. O. 28, c. a., from Dept. of Platte, granting leave
of absence for one month to Surg. Samuel A. Storow is re-
voked. Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's cert.,
is granted Surgeon Samuel A. Storow, Fort D. A. Russell,
W. T. (S. O. 54, June 25, D. P.).

A. A. Surg. Arthur J. Wolff (Fort Brown, Texas), extended
fifteen days (S. O. 68, June 20, M. D. M.).

Paymaster Frank M. Cox (Fort Brown, Texas), extended
one month (S. O. 69, June 28, M. D. M.).

Leave of absence is granted the following named officers of
the Medical Dept.: Surg. Joseph R. Gibson, four months;
Asst. Surg. Carlos Carvallo, six months (S. O., June 26, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. Robert M. O'Reilly (McPherson Bks, Atlanta,
Ga.), extended one month (S. O. 24, June 23, M. D. A.).

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Par. 7, S. O. 121, c. a., from Dept. Missouri, is so amended
as to allow Paymaster William R. Gibson to make his first
payment at Baxter Springs, Kas., and then proceed to Vinita
and Fort Gibson, I. T. (S. O. 123, June 25, D. M.).

Paymaster William A. Rucker will pay the troops stationed
at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and at the Leavenworth Military
Prison to June 30, 1879. On completion of these payments
he will proceed to Forts Riley, Hays, and Wallace, Kas., and
Forts Garland and Lyon, Colo., for the purpose of paying the
troops at those points to June 30, 1879. Paymaster William
H. Johnston will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., and pay the
troops at that point to June 30, 1879. On completion of this
duty, he will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the
C. O. District of New Mexico for further duty in paying troops
in the District to June 30, 1879. Paymaster T. C. H. Smith,
assigned to duty in Dept. Missouri, has been directed to pro-
ceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the C. O. of the Dis-

trict of New Mexico for duty in making such payments as may be assigned to him. Paymaster William R. Gibson will proceed to Wichita and Arkansas City, Kas.; Cantonment on North Fork Canadian River, Forts Reno, Bill, and Gibson, and Vinita, I. T., and Baxter Springs, Kas., and pay the troops at those points to June 30, 1879. Paymaster Frank Bridgman will pay the troops stationed at Chicago and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to June 30, 1879. He will proceed thence to St. Louis, Mo., and pay the troops at the Cavalry Depot at that point and at Jefferson Bks, Mo., to June 30, 1879. Paymaster Josiah A. Brodhead will proceed to Fort Dodge, Kas., Fort Supply, I. T., and Fort Elliott, Texas, and Coffeyville, Kas., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points to June 30, 1879 (S. O. 121, June 21, D. M.).

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, ETC.

Sergt. John Mitchell, Co. I, 5th Infantry, is detailed as Acting Ordnance Sergeant for Col. Miles' column in the field. He will report to the C. O. Fort Buford, and will take charge of all Ordnance and Ordnance stores to be sent from that post to the supply depot on the Missouri River (S. O. 66, June 23, D. D.).

Supt. George Hess, recently appointed, is assigned to the charge of the National Cemetery at Barrancas, Fla. (W. D., Q. M. G. O., June 24.)

Pursuant to par. 3, S. O. 123, c. s., H. Q. A., A.-G. O., a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Com. Sergt. Hippolite Gustowski, to take effect after his next re-enlistment, July 1, 1879. Upon expiration of his furlough he will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C. (S. O. 101, June 28, D. S.).

Hosp. Steward W. M. Willey has been dishonorably discharged at Camp Thomas, Ariz. (S. O. 149, June 25, A.-G. O.). Com. Sergt. G. S. Barker has been relieved from duty at Carlisle Bks, Pa., and ordered to Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 150, June 26, A. G.-O.).

Com. Sergt. Michael Keenan, on duty in the Dept. of the Missouri, has been granted a leave of absence for two months (S. O. 148, June 24, A.-G. O.).

Hosp. Steward A. D. Hanoverman, Fort Niagara, N. Y., discharged by expiration of service, June 24, and re-enlisted June 25, 1879.

Hosp. Steward E. M. Tracy, Fort Brady, Mich., discharged by expiration of service, June 21, 1879.

The C. O. Fort Dodge, Kas., to grant Hosp. Steward L. Pauly a furlough for five months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect after his next re-enlistment, agreeably to par. 9, S. O. 122, A.-G. O., c. s. (S. O. 124, June 27, D. M.).

Hosp. Stewards Eaton A. Edwards and Charles Keenan are, respectively, relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East and the Dept. of Dakota, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Mil. Div. of the Pacific and Dept. of California for assignment to duty in the Dept. of California (S. O., June 25, W. D.).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 28, 1879:

Co. D, 8th Cav., to Santa Maria, Tex.
Cos. B, L, and M, 5th Art., to Atlanta, Ga.
Hdqs and Cos. A, D, H, and I, 13th Inf., to Atlanta, Ga.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and D, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A, B, E, F, K, M, Camp Winfield Scott, W. T.; C, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G, Fort Boise, Idaho T.; I, Fort Halleck, Nev.; H, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L, Fort Klamath, Ore.

Detached Service.—The journey from Umatilla Landing, Ore., to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., performed May 15, 1879, by 2d Lieut. William C. Brown, under verbal instructions of the Commander of the Dept. of Columbia, is authorized and confirmed (S. O. 67, June 10, D. C.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C, G, M, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, B, E, I, Fort Keogh, M. T.; D, F, K, Fort Ellis, M. T.; H, L, Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and D, F, Fort Laramie, W. T.; B, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; A, C, H, I, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K, M, Fort Sidney, Neb.; E, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; L, Fort McPherson, Neb.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Francis H. Hardie, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, W. T., by par. 1, S. O. 35, from Hdqs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 54, June 25, D. P.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A, D, K, L, M, Fort Clark, Tex.; G, H, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C, F, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B, Fort Elliott, Tex.; E, Fort Duncan, Tex.

* On temporary duty at Fort Sill, Ind. T.

Relieved.—Major Henry E. Noyes, recently promoted from Captain, 2d Cav., is relieved from duty on Mounted Recruiting Service, and will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Texas for duty with his regiment (S. O., June 28, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, Capt. Henry Sweeney, Fort Sill, Ind. T. (S. O. 70, June 30, M. D. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, I, M, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C, E, K, Fort McKinney, W. T.; H, Fort McPherson, Neb.; G, L, Fort Washakie, W. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Charles H. Watts and George O. Eaton are detailed members G. C.-M. convened at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., by par. 1, S. O. 121, series of 1878, from Hdqs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 54, June 25, D. P.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Watts, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 54, June 25, D. P.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M, Fort Lowell, A. T.; A, G, Fort Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C, L, Fort Bowie, A. T.; E, D, Fort Apache, A. T.; H, K, Fort Verde, A. T.; I, Fort McDowell, A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—Major Abraham K. Arnold, Capt. Curwen B. McLeellan, Tullius C. Trupper, Charles H. Campbell, 2d Lieut. Benjamin H. Overheer, Jr., members, and 2d Lieut. J. N. Glass, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Grant, A. T., July 8 (S. O. 71, June 19, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A, C, E, G, H, M, Fort Meade, D. T.; I, L, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F, K, Fort Totten, D. T.; B, D, Fort Yates, D. T.

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G, H, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; C, I, L, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, B, K, M, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, San Diego, Tex.; F, Fort McIntosh, D. Santa Maria, Tex.

Revoked.—So much of par. 1, S. O. 121, May 22, 1879, from the War Dept., as directs 1st Lieut. Edward E. Wood to join his company on being relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., is revoked. Lieut. Wood will report to Major-General John M. Schofield, commanding Dept. of West Point, for duty as Aide-de-Camp on his Staff (S. O., June 27, W. D.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L, Fort Bliss, Tex.; K, Fort Garland, C. T.; P, H, M, Fort Stanton, N. M.; A, B, C, G, Fort Bayard, N. M.; E, Fort Union, N. M.; I, Fort Wingate, N. M.; B, Fort Lewis, Colo.

* In the field.

† On temporary duty at Fort Bliss, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. Charles A. Bradley, Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 122, June 24, D. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D, F, M, Fort Concho, Tex.; G, I, Fort Sill, I. T.; C, H, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, L, Fort Stockton, Tex.; E, San Felipe, Tex.; A, Fort Elliott, Tex.

* In the field.

† On temporary duty at Fort Reno, Ind. T.

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Fort Turnbull, Conn.; H, Fort Preble, Me.; L, Fort Independence, Mass.; G, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. Arthur Murray will report, August 28, 1879, to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of West Point for duty at the U. S. Military Academy. He will be relieved from duty at the Artillery School in time to enable him to comply with this order (S. O., June 27, W. D.).

Detached Service.—Capt. Samuel S. Elder, 1st Lieut. James L. Sherman, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Clark, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., July 2 (S. O. 105, June 30, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month and twenty days, 2d Lieut. John V. White, Fort Preble, Me. (S. O. 23, June 24, M. D. A.). One month, Capt. Chandler P. Eakin, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 102, June 26, D. E.).

Five days, Col. Israel Vogdes, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 105, June 30, D. E.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A, D, M, Fort McHenry, Md.; C, Fort Johnston, N. C.; E, F, G, San Antonio, Tex.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, H, Washington, D. C.; I, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; L, Fort Clark, Tex.

* On detached service in District of the Neuses.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George Mitchell, member, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., July 2 (S. O. 105, June 30, D. E.).

Transfers.—The following transfers in the 2d Art. are announced: 1st Lieut. Frank C. Grugan from Light Bat. A to Bat. H; 1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor from Bat. H to Bat. E; 1st Lieut. Medore Crawford, Jr., from Light Bat. L to Bat. C; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Wolfe from Bat. C to Light Bat. L; 1st Lieut. Edgar A. Dudley from Bat. E to Light Bat. A (S. O., June 26, W. D.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, D, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; E, I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H, Madison Bks, N. Y.; K, Flatbush Bks, N. Y.; F, G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Christopher C. Wolcott, member, and 2d Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., July 2 (S. O. 105, June 30, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. George A. Thurston, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 105, June 30, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. Romeyn B. Ayres, ten days (S. O. 104, June 28, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and H, E, Angel Island, Cal.; C, L, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Or.; G, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, K, Fort Point, Cal.; F, Point San Jose, Cal.; B, D, Presidio, Cal.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George H. Paddock, member, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., July 2 (S. O. 105, June 30, D. E.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and B, D, E, F, I, L, M, Atlanta, Ga.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; G, H, Key West, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, 1st Lieut. Wells Willard, 2d Lieut. James C. Bush, members, G. C.-M. Fort Monroe, Va., July 2 (S. O. 105, June 30, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Edmund L. Zalinski, twenty days (S. O. 102, June 26, D. E.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A, C, E, I, Fort Randall, D. T.; B, G, Fort Hale, D. T.; D, H, Fort Sully, D. T.; F, K, Fort Meade, D. T.

Transferred.—2d Lieut. John R. Totten is transferred to the 4th Art., to date from June 23, 1879, Bat. L, Alcatraz Island, Cal., and will proceed to join his battery (S. O., June 26, W. D.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and B, D, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C, K, Camp Howard, Idaho T.; E, I, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; A, G, H, Cœur d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F, Fort Harney, Ore.

Detached Service.—Col. Frank Wheaton, Capt. Charles A. Dempsey, 1st Lieut. Abner Haines, Jr., James Ulio, Sidney E. Clark, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. William V. Wolfe, members, and 2d Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Adj., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., June 20, for the trial of Sergt. Wm. McCourt, Co. F, 21st Inf., and such other prisoners as may be brought before it (S. O. 67, June 10, D. C.).

Relieved.—Capt. William Falck is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. instituted by virtue of S. O. 58, par. 2, from Hdqs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 66, June 7, D. C.).

Regin.—2d Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, Regt. Adj., is relieved from duty at Vancouver Bks, W. T., and will return to his proper station, Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 66, June 7, D. C.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and C, F, G, Fort Shaw, M. T.; A, Fort Benton, M. T.; K, Fort Logan, M. T.; B, D, H, I, Missoula City, M. T.; E, Fort Ellis.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B, C, F, Fort Sanders, W. T.; E, H, Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; A, G, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D, K, Fort Laramie, W. T.; I, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

2d Lieut. A. C. Macomb was recently tried before a General Court-martial, at Fort Laramie, for "Neglect of duty," in having, when ordered to make an early start with a detachment, for Hunton's Ranch, May 10, 1879, to intercept deserters, etc., delayed his departure, and refused to make any explanation for such action. He was found guilty and sentenced "To be suspended from command, and to be confined at the post where he may be on duty, for the period of one month." The Dept. Commander (Brig.-Gen. Crook) approved the proceedings, findings and sentence, but on account of the inexperience of accused, and in the hope that he will hereafter re-establish the good standing he has heretofore sustained, remitted the sentence.

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, E, I, Fort Buford, D. T.; A, B, F, G, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H, K, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and B, C, E, F, H, K, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, D, G, I, in Summer Camp at Mouth of Musselshell River (Address via Fort Shaw, M. T.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A, H, K, Benicia Bks, Cal.; C, Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E, Fort Gaston, Cal.; F, Fort Mojave, A. T.; G, Fort Halleck, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks, Cal.; B, Fort Yuma, Cal.

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and G, H, Fort Omaha, Neb.; A, D, F, K, Fort McKinney, W. T.; I, Fort McPherson, Neb.; E, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B, Fort Sidney, Neb.; C, Fort Hartstuf, Neb.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Morris C. Foot will report to the C. O. 9th Inf., at Fort Omaha, Neb., with a view to his being appointed Adjutant of his regiment (S. O. 54, June 25, D. P.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. James Regan is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., by par. 1, S. O. 121, series of 1878, from Hdqs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 54, June 25, D. P.).

Major W. T. Gentry, recently promoted from Captain, 19th Inf., is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service. He will turn over the funds and property for which he is responsible to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, and report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte for duty with his regiment (S. O., June 25, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Fort McPherson, Neb. (S. O. 54, June 25, D. P.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. (now Captain) Jesse M. Lee, one month (S. O., June 27, W. D.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.; F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, I, Fort Brady, Mich.; C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Major J. J. Coppinger—recently promoted from Captain 23d Infantry, and at present on Brigadier-General Pope's staff as Inspector—will shortly join his regiment in the Dept. of the East. The post to which he will be assigned is not yet determined.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions from Hdqs Dept. of East, of June 24, 1879—based on a telegram of the same date from the Adjutant-General of the Army—directing 1st Lieut. Walter T. Duggan to proceed to San Antonio, as witness in the case of Commissary Sergt. Sullivan, are confirmed (S. O. 101, June 25, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. Charles E. Bottsford, Fort Wayne, Mich. (S. O. 102, June 26, D. E.).

One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 104, June 28, D. E.).

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. William Paulding, three days (S. O. 102, June 26, D. E.).

Capt. William L. Kellogg, fourteen days (S. O. 102, June 26, D. E.).

Revoked.—The telegraphic instructions from Hdqs Dept. of East, of the 24th inst., directing 1st Lieut. Walter T. Duggan to proceed to San Antonio, Tex., as witness in the case of Commissary Sergt. Sullivan, are revoked (S. O. 105, June 30, D. E.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D, E, G, I, K, Fort Bennett, D. T.; B, C, F, H, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, Fort Sully, D. T.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A, F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; B, K, Fort Verde, A. T.; C, D, Fort Apache, A. T.; E, Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G, Fort McDowell, A. T.; H, Camp Thomas, A. T.; I, Fort Grant, A. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Edmund F. Thompson, 2d Lieut. William L. Geary, members, G. C.-M. Fort Grant, A. T., July 8 (S. O. 71, June 19, D. A.).

Lieut. Fleming.—The President, in G. O. 37, Headquarters of the Army, remits the unexpired portion of the sentence of three years' confinement in case of Lieut. Fleming, late of the 12th Infantry.

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and A, D, H, I, Camp de Trobriand, Atlanta, Ga.; B, G, Mount Vernon, Ala.; C, E, K, Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F, Newport Bks, Ky.

The Headquarters and Cos. A, D, H and I, recently removed from Jackson Barracks, La., into summer quarters at Camp de Trobriand, Atlanta, Ga., are now comfortably settled, and enjoy the change exceedingly. Col. L. P. Bradley, recently promoted to the regiment, is expected daily, and will doubtless be assigned to command at the summer camp at Atlanta.

A despatch from Atlanta, June 30, to the New York papers, says: "Great excitement was caused here this afternoon by the suicide of Lieut. Henry M. McCawley, of the 13th Inf., which is in camp near the city. For some reason he has been in great trouble for a long time. After dinner to-day he started away from the camp in a very melancholy mood. He entered a freight car near the depot and shot himself in the head with a revolver. He was found, almost dead, on the floor, and died a few hours later. He was one of the most popular officers here." Another account adds that he placed himself in a corner of the car, "put a pistol to his mouth and pulled the trigger, the ball coming out through the top of his head. He leaves a wife here and two grown-up daughters, one at school in Philadelphia and the other with his brother, Gen. McCawley, of the Marine Corps, Washington. The cause of the act was temporary aberration from financial troubles." A later despatch says that the Coroner's inquest "resulted in a verdict that he killed himself on account of a heavy loss at gaming. His family is in deep distress. The body will be escorted by his regiment to the depot to-morrow, and carried by his company to the National Cemetery at Marietta."

Change of Station.—Col. Luther P. Bradley will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., and assume command of his regiment (S. O. 100, June 25, D. S.).

Promotions.—The following promotions in the 13th Inf. are announced: 1st Lieut. William Auman, Co. F, to be Captain, vice McGinniss, retired, which carries him to Co. I, Atlanta, Ga.; 2d Lieut. Mitchell F. Jamar, Co. H, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Auman, promoted, which carries him to Co. F, Newport Bks, Ky. (S. O. 100, June 25, D. S.).

Resigned.—The resignation of 2d Lieut. Aristio McGrimmon has been accepted by the President to take effect June 28, 1879 (S. O., June 30, W. D.).

Change of Command.—G. O. 1, Little Rock Barracks, Ark., June 21. I hereby relinquish command of the 13th Infantry, of which I have been the Lieut.-Colonel for more than ten years. During this long period I have shared in all the privations incident to its numerous changes of stations extending from the British line to the Gulf of Mexico. The regiment has a high and well deserved reputation throughout the Army for discipline, drill and social qualities. I should be glad to be thought entitled to a share of the credit that attaches to the labors which have eventuated in bringing it to its present high standard. I shall always cherish with pride the memory of my connection with the 13th Infantry.

HENRY A. MONROE, Colonel 21st Infantry.

G. O. 41, June 29, Hdqs 13th Inf. The undersigned assumes command of the 13th Infantry, and of Camp F. R. de Trobriand. LUTHER P. BRADLEY, Colonel 13th Inf.

Adj. Baker.—G. O. 40, Hdqs 13th Inf., June 21. 1st Lieut. Frank Baker, Adj. 13th Inf., having been transferred to the Ordnance Department, the Lieut.-Colonel commanding

the regiment in accepting of this resignation desires to express his appreciation of the soldierly and efficient manner in which Adjutant Baker has performed his duties. Lieut. Baker was appointed Adjutant on the 10th day of June, 1876, and in the intervening period he has performed the many and often delicate and important duties of the position in a manner at once satisfactory to his superiors and creditable to himself. The Regimental Commander believes he but expresses the sentiment of the regiment when he says that Lieut. Baker leaves only friends behind him in the 13th Infantry. Our wishes for his success will follow him to the new sphere of duty which lies before him. To have been Adjutant of the 13th Infantry is a distinction which he will be sure to cherish.

HENRY A. MORROW,

Lieut.-Colonel 13th Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.

15TH INFANTRY. Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters and D. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; B. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. Fort Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. David R. Burnham is detailed a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Bayard, N. M., by par. 3, S. O. 79, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 121, June 21, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Lieut.-Col. Peter T. Swaine, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 121, June 21, D. M.)

Transferred.—2d Lieut. C. M. Schaeffer is, at his own request, transferred to the 9th Cav. to date from June 12, 1879, and assigned to Co. L of that regiment (S. O. June 25, W. D.)

Special Inspectors.—Capt. Edward W. Whittemore, 15th Inf., is appointed a Special Inspector to inspect two public houses, at Fort Union, N. M., for which Major James Belger, Q. M., is responsible (S. O. 122, June 24, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B, D, K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F, G. Fort Wallace, Kas.
* On temporary duty at Wichita, Kas.
† On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Detached Service.—Capt. Charles E. Morse, and the 1st Sergeant of his company (A), will proceed, on public business, from Wichita, Kas., to Fort Riley, Kas., and return (S. O. 121, June 21, D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B, D, H, I. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A, F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E, K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Fort Assiniboine, Montana

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Black, Major William H. Brown, Capt. Richard L. Morris, William H. McLaughlin, 1st Lieut. Charles R. Paul, Henry H. Adams, Robert F. Bates, John Anderson, 2d Lieut. John H. Todd, Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., Wm. S. Patten, members, and 1st Lieut. Geo. S. Hoyt, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. T., July 9 (S. O. 67, June 24, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B, H. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; E, K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D, F, G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; A, C, I. Fort Elliott, Tex.
* On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

John A. Lindenthaler was appointed Sergeant Major of this regiment, June 1, 1879, to fill a vacancy in that grade which had existed for some time.

Special Inspectors.—1st Lieut. Charles T. Witherill, 19th Inf., is appointed Special Inspector to act on such public property at Fort Lyon, Colo., as may require the action of an Inspector (S. O. 121, June 21, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B, D, G, I, K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A, San Antonio, Tex.; C, E, F, H. Fort Clark, Tex.

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and D, G, K. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T.; A, Boise Bks. Idaho T.; H. Fort Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; C. Priest's Rapids, W. T.; B, E. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Canby, Wash. T.

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions of June 7 to C. O. Fort Canby, W. T., directing 1st Lieut. Ebenezer W. Stone, 21st Inf., to report at Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, as witness before the G. C.-M. instituted by S. O. 58, par. 2, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia, are confirmed (S. O. 66, June 7, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and B, C, G, H, I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; A, Fort Griffin, Tex.; D, E, F, K. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.
* On temporary duty near Coffeyville, Kas.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George S. L. Ward, A. D. C., will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and make an inspection of the penitentiary at that place used as a military prison (S. O. 101, June 25, D. E.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and B, E, F, H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A, C, D, G, I, K. North Fork of the Canadian.

Relieved.—Subject to the provisions of pars. 7 and 9, G. O. 97, A. G. O., of 1876, 2d Lieut. Charles H. Heyl is relieved from the execution of par. 5, S. O. 121, May 22, 1879, from the War Dept. (S. O. June 28, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, Fort Supply, Ind. T., one month (S. O. 69, June 28, M. D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, B, F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D, E, H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C, G, I, K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Complaint has been made in some of the Texas papers that the officer in command at Eagle Pass transcended his authority in holding in arrest certain Mexican deserters. "The facts are," the San Antonio correspondent of the *Galveston News* says, however, "that the deserters were arrested by U. S. commissioner Dell, and turned over to Lieut. Hood (Captain C. C. Hood, 24th Infantry, is evidently meant). This is one of the few instances in which the military is authorized to co-operate with the civil authorities. Gen. Ord ordered the deserters to be set at liberty if no demand had been made for their extradition by the Mexican government, which being the case, they were released."

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E, H, I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C, D, F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B, San Felipe, Tex.; A, G, K. Fort Concho, Tex.
* In the field.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 28, 1879.

2d Lieut. Myron W. Howe, 4th Art.—Died June 16, 1879, at San Diego, Cal.

2d Lieut. Elijah H. Merrill, 9th Inf.—Resigned June 1, 1879

2d Lieut. Ariosto McCrimmon, 18th Inf.—Resigned June 28, 1879.

NOTE.—No Circulars were issued for the weeks ending June 7, 14, and 21, 1879.

Board of Survey.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. Thomas Byrne, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. David J. Craigie, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frederick A. Smith, 12th Inf., is appointed to meet at Whipple Depot, A. T., on Monday the 16th inst., to appraise two public horses, which a mounted officer has made application to purchase (S. O. 69, June 14, D. A.)

A Board of Survey will assemble at the Jeffersonville Depot of the Q. M. Dept., Jeffersonville, Ind., July 1, 1879, to inquire into and fix the responsibility of certain articles of "clothing and equipment;" also to fix the responsibility for discrepancies in a lot of white flannel, hat cords and tassels, for which Capt. Addison Barrett, Military Storekeeper, is responsible. Detail for the Board: Paymaster George E. Glenn; Capt. George A. Kensel, 5th Art., and Capt. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept. (S. O. 100, June 25, D. S.)

Orders to Join Station.—The following named officers, recently promoted, whose promotions carry them to Departments other than those in which they are now serving, will proceed to join their respective stations or regiments in the Departments indicated: Lieut.-Col. Robert S. La Motte, 12th Inf., Dept. of Arizona (promoted from Major, 13th Inf.); Major James J. Van Horn, 13th Inf., Little Rock, Ark., Dept. of the South (promoted from Captain, 8th Inf.); Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, Co. F, 8th Inf., Fort Mojave, Dept. of Arizona (promoted from 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant) (S. O., June 28, W. D.)

TARGET PRACTICE.

CIRCULAR LETTER 7, DEPT. SOUTH, June 21, 1879.

Gives the following directions to commanding officers Dept. of the South:

The Department commander desires you to select from your company at least five (officers and enlisted men) who seem likely to become proficient at target practice, and cause them to fire as many times weekly as practicable at the ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards; firing seven shots at each range, using the Service rifle with new front and rear sights (when received), as in the actual contest. Individuals so selected will be considered a special team for each company, and weekly reports of their practice will be made to these Headquarters giving record of each shot and percentage at each range.

A department team will be selected from the special teams thus organized, at the rate of two for each company. I am, sir, etc.

J. H. TAYLOR, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The enlisted men selected, under provisions of General Orders No. 2, current series, Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, as the best marksmen in the command, and ordered to report to the Commanding officer, Fort Omaha, will be sent by him, as soon as practicable, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with instructions to report to the Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the Missouri, for further orders. (S. O. 53, June 28, D. P.)

The following named men at Plattsburg Barracks will proceed at once to Governor's Island, with a view to competition in rifle practice, for places in the team to represent the Military Division of the Atlantic in the fall matches at Creedmoor: Sergt. James Campbell and Private S. I. Raymond, Batt. K, 3d Art. (S. O. 103, June 27, D. E.)

The C. O. Fort Wayne, Mich., will direct the following named men of his command to proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., with a view to competition in rifle practice, for places in the team to represent the Military Division of the Atlantic in the fall matches at Creedmoor: Corporal David Buffum, A, 10th Inf.; Private John Romanis, A, 10th Inf.; 1st Sergt. Major Irving, E, 10th Inf.; Sergt. Charles Burkhardt, E, 10th Inf.; 1st Sergt. George Adams, H, 10th Inf.; Private Henry Walters, H, 10th Inf.; Sergt. Benjamin Blue, K, 10th Inf.; Private Thomas Stanton, K, 10th Inf. (S. O. 104, June 28, D. E.)

The C. O. Fort Preble, Me., will direct the following named men of his command to proceed to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., with a view to competition in rifle practice, for places in the team to represent the Military Division of the Atlantic in the fall matches at Creedmoor: Private Alonzo P. Allen, Batt. H, 1st Art.; Artificer George A. Loring, Batt. H, 1st Art. (S. O. 105, June 30, D. E.)

We have received from Co. B., Battalion of Engineers, Willet's Point, under date of July 1, the following score, both string measurement and Creedmoor count, made in the competition for the Engineer Battalion Prize for this year. It shows remarkable good shooting at 200 yards.

Private Richard Solis,		Private Albin Krebs,		Sergt. Chas. Renand,	
Company C.		Company B.		Company A.	
String Measurement.	Creedmoor Score.	String Measurement.	Creedmoor Score.	String Measurement.	Creedmoor Score.
Inches.		Inches.		Inches.	
8.30	4	12.90	4	5.30	4
10.70	4	6.10	4	4.45	4
4.50	4	8.10	4	12.90	4
5.55	4	6.30	4	14.35	3
19.50	4	8.35	3	9.80	4
13.25	4	9.45	4	7.30	4
3.60	5	8.40	4	6.45	4
2.20	5	7.75	4	3.50	5
1.65	5	8.30	4	6.50	4
0.50	5	6.50	4	5.65	4
62.55	44	77.15	41	78.90	40

We are pleased to notice the appointment of Corporal Ripley, Engineer Battalion, to be 2d lieutenant 9th Cavalry. Corp. Ripley was on duty as assistant to Judge-Advocate Gardner during the whole of the Fitz-John Porter trial. He has been stationed for some years at West Point, and has the intelligence and experience to justify the promotion.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Reading, Pa., *Times* publishes extracts from a private letter, written June 9, by Maj. Brown, of the 19th Inf., stationed near the British line in Montana Territory. "This place," Maj. Brown writes, "is situated a little east of longitude 110 degrees and south of parallel 48 degrees on Beaver Creek, and about three miles south of Milk River. Get down your largest map of the United States and trace the Mississippi River west to longitude 110 degrees and you will see Benton; then cross the country in a northeast direction, crossing longitude 110 degrees, as well as parallel 48 degrees, and you will see the point where we are located. We hear that Sitting Bull is just over the line with 800 lodges, or 2,400 Indians, in a sad condition, as the buffalo have all, or nearly so, crossed over to this side. We also understand that he is collecting all his people, and by next moon will have a dance and decide on which side of the line he will move. If he should choose to cross over into the United States I presume that you will hear of one of the greatest Indian fights that has ever occurred. He will either have to surrender or fight, and as we have only a handful of troops compared to his forces, it will take a long while to collect sufficient troops to make anything of a contest. We were sent out here as a regiment, which sounds large, but when we give you the numbers you can readily see that we would only have been classed as two good companies (250 men); yet you will no doubt read, in case we have a fight, that the 18th regiment is after Sitting Bull, and he will have to come to terms."

Brigadier-General O. O. Howard returned recently to his headquarters at Fort Vancouver from the Indian country. He reports that the tribes express a willingness to go on the new reservation, only one chief (Garry, of the Spokane), refusing. Many of them will occupy lands under the Homestead law.

The Manitoba *Free Press* reports an interview with Elk Spirit Wild, a nephew of Sitting Bull, who has been visiting that place. He says the buffaloes have been corralled by the Americans between Milk River and the Missouri, and Indians and half-breeds from the Canadian side are not allowed (if they can be prevented) to engage in the chase on Yankee soil. He believes, however, that Sitting Bull will eventually go back to the United States, as the buffalo is getting scarcer every year in the Canadian North-West, and necessity, more than desire, will compel him to take this step. He corroborated the reports about the lack of food amongst the Indians. They were well supplied with cartridges, received from American traders, from half-breeds and friendly Indians. Sitting Bull, who cannot read, was in the constant receipt of letters of all sorts. One letter contained an offer from a would-be rival of Barium of \$100 a week to go on a tour through Canada, and thence to Europe; another from another showman offering \$3,000 for an engagement to travel through the Old Country. To all of these Sitting Bull returned no answer.

A despatch from Tucson, A. T., says: "Advices from Phoenix, A. T., state that Lieut. Von Schroder, of the 12th Infantry, while scouting in the Tonto country on the 25th of June, struck a party of renegade Tontos, five miles below Tonto Creek, consisting of seven bucks and one squaw. The bucks were killed and the squaw was captured. The fight lasted two hours. No casualties occurred on Von Schroder's side. These are the Indians that have been committing depredations in the Basia vicinity."

An Ottawa, Ont., despatch of June 28, says: "An outbreak among the Indians at Battle Ford is rumored here, causing great anxiety to friends of those living there. Government are without any advices as to there being any fresh complication."

A special despatch from Cheyenne, Wyoming, says Indian troubles are threatened in North Park, Colorado, about 75 miles southwest of Cheyenne. That section is the centre of mining excitement at present, and is occupied by from 100 to 300 prospectors, who have been informed by a band of Ute Indians, now in the Park, that they must leave or pay for the country, and that no more supplies or men will be allowed to come in. The Utes formerly held that country, but now their agency is over 100 miles distant, on the White River.

A frontier correspondent of the *Pioneer Press* has seen John Thompson, the post trader at the Poplar River Indian Agency, where the Indians were lately reported as troublesome. Mr. Thompson says the Indians are quiet, and that there has been no alarm at the agency. He was there during the recent excitement, and heard very little about it till he got to Buford. The agent, Dr. Bird, was more alarmed than hurt. Major Walsh reports Sitting Bull 200 miles south of the line. Major Walsh had sent for Sitting Bull, and he promised in his return message that he would surrender 12 American horses to Walsh's interpreter. The sun dances at Wolf Point and Poplar River are over.

In the recent Indian council at Umatilla, after much discussion, most of the Indians, including the principal chiefs, signed their names, for the purpose of taking the uplands, as proposed by the Government.

The Interior Department has received information from Agent Lincoln, at the Gros Ventre Agency, Montana, under date of June 16, that British Indians, in large numbers, have crossed the border; that they are destroying the buffaloes upon which the Gros Ventres, Assiniboines, etc., depend largely for their food; that skirmishes have occurred between our own and the foreign Indians, with loss of life on both sides, and that the British Indians are well armed, and are driving the American Indians before them, the latter being in a panic and desiring to cross the Missouri River. Fifty lodges of British Indians and 100 lodges of British half-breeds are mentioned as being near the post. Gen. Miles has been instructed to look after them.

In a fight between State troops and a party of Indians at the head of Couch River, Texas, an Indian was killed and several were wounded. The others escaped. The

troops lost several horses and pack-mules, and are still pursuing the Indians.

AMUSEMENTS AT FORT STEELE.—The officers and enlisted men at Fort Steele manage to amuse themselves and pass away the weary time, by amateur theatricals, dramatic and other entertainments. They have recently constructed and furnished a gem of a theatre, which, with its sceneries and complete fixtures, is pronounced by professionals one of the neatest and most convenient theatres in the country. The stage is 30 feet square, and adjoining are two dressing-rooms, property-rooms, etc., etc. The drop curtain is the handiwork of an artist, and must be seen to be appreciated. Everything in the theatre was produced by home talent during the last six weeks, hence the boys in blue have cause to feel proud of it. Once in two weeks the theatre is thrown open to the public, and the dramatic company, composed of the ladies and officers of the post, delights the audience with a choice entertainment. Those alternate with the performances of the Waverley Amateur minstrels, composed of enlisted men, who have manifested considerable ability in former exhibitions. These minstrels are announced to appear this Friday evening, at the post theatre, and a most excellent programme has been prepared for the occasion. We wish we were there to attend. — *Cheyenne Leader*, June 28.

THE SOLDIER'S PROFESSION.

THE following is the admirable address of the General of the Army to the cadets of the Michigan Military Academy, at their annual commencement exercises, June 19, 1879:

YOUNG GENTLEMEN: The simple fact that I have come from Washington at this busy and critical time is sufficient evidence of the interest felt by me, in common with all Army officers, in the cause of education, especially that special education and training to which this college is devoted. Here I understand the usual university course is supplemented by what is known as that of "military discipline and art;" not that the graduates here expect to become professional soldiers, but because the United States habitually intrusts its safety to the militia and volunteers in times of national danger, and you are supposed to become their instructors.

Shakespeare, the wisest of men, divides life into seven periods, to the fourth and most critical of which he assigns soldierly aspirations. "Then a soldier, full of strange oaths, and boisterous like a pard, Jealous in honor, sudden and quick in quarrel, seeking the bubble reputation even at the cannon's mouth," and though but few of you are likely ever to be called on to carry a musket or sword in earnest, yet 'tis well that every young man should, at least, once in life feel that glorious impulse which leads to deeds of heroic action, if not of self-sacrifice to a noble patriotism.

Our forefathers in declaring our independence announced as "self-evident truths that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, and that they should be founded on such principles as to them seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

On this great charter we have built up a hundred years of eventful history, aiming to secure for all classes of society "safety and happiness," and though peace has ever been the controlling genius of our laws and institutions, we are forced to admit that what ministers to the happiness of one class or race often works to the misery of another, and that with Indians, Mexicans, foreign nations and our own people we have had four great wars and innumerable small ones, so that to accomplish "safety" in the past every generation of men since the settlement of this continent has been compelled to take up arms for defence or offence, and it would be foolish to conclude that the future will be different from the past. Therefore it was eminently wise that our Congress should in addition to the National Military Academy have provided for military education at thirty of the civil universities distributed equitably throughout the whole country.

What is military education? Wherein does it differ from that which characterizes the civil colleges? Far less than the world supposes. The usual education pursued in the scientific departments of nearly all our civil universities is almost identical with that at the United States Military Academy at West Point, which is now recognized as the equal of the Polytechnique in Paris, the Artillery School at Woolwich and the Staff School at Aldershot—the models of military education in the whole world; but to this scientific course is always added special instruction in organization, logistics, fortification, tactics and strategy, with actual practice in artillery, infantry, and cavalry. The established principles of these books may be acquired from text books, but outside of these books in the volumes of history and recorded experience must be sought the greater lessons of war, as well as of law, medicine, mechanics, or of any other of the civil professions which require their own special schools. These are not for the amateur soldier, but for him who has a whole life to devote to the profession.

Every soldier should have as perfect a knowledge as possible of his rifle, of his ammunition, his knapsack and haversack, and feel at home wherever these are; he should know how to care for his own cooking, sleeping and health, and be informed and convinced that houses, tents, tables, chairs, dishes, knives and forks are all luxuries, mere superfluities which can be dispensed with without hardship. These are lessons not laid down in any text books, but are the first that every officer and man must learn before he can lay claim to the title of soldier. I have known many an officer who knew "Jomini" by heart, and could demonstrate every battle of Frederick the Great and of Napoleon on the blackboard, who could not properly station a picket guard or handle a company skirmish line, or know how to provide for his men on a ten days' scout. I do not mean to question the importance of book knowledge of the great principles of war, but I do mean to say that every officer, be he lieutenant, captain, colonel, or general, must know the rudiments of his profession, especially what a soldier can do and what he cannot do—how to care for the necessary food, clothing, ammunition and wants of every sub-division of his command, however small or unimportant it may seem, before either tactics or strategy become of any use.

I am frequently asked by young men what course of study, what books will best fit them for the military profession. It is a very hard question to answer, reminding me of a similar one addressed to "Corporal Wooster," at West Point, in 1836, by a cadet who is now a learned judge of an United States court: "What must I do to become a first class soldier?" "Obey orders" was the only answer. This is too laconic for the present occasion.

In the first place, in addition to Army regulations and the usual text books, taught at all military schools, and the knowledge of the common duties of parade, guard mount-

ing, roll calls, police of quarters and sentry duty, I would advise every gentleman to read and digest carefully as a part of the history of his own country, Irving's *Life of Washington*, four volumes; *History of the Settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi*, by J. W. Monette, two volumes; *Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*, edited by Jared Sparks, one volume; and *Life, Public Services and Writings of Abraham Lincoln*, by H. J. Raymond, one volume.

For a general knowledge of the science of war, out of the vast catalogue I will name:

"Jomini's Art of War," edited by Capt. Wendell and Craighill, United States Engineers.

"Elements of Military Science," by H. W. Halleck, 1846.

"Operations of War," by Col. Hanley, of the Staff School at Aldershot, England.

"Art of War," by the Chevalier de la Valliere, translated and reprinted at Philadelphia, 1786.

Every modern war gives birth to a new series of military works, by reason of the improved cannon and firearms, but the standard principles which underlie the science of war change as little as the principles of law, medicine, mechanics, or architecture, and modern wars are generally only the application of old principles to a new state of facts.

Of all the books which I have knowledge an old volume of 340 pages, 12 mo., printed in London in 1707, contains more quaint but valuable instruction to the candidate for military honors than any other single volume, and the book is not as large or tedious as the common *Infantry Tactics*.

Its title is "The Art of War," in four parts, written in French by four able officers of long service and experience, and translated into English by an English officer.

First part—The duties of officers of horse.

Second part—The duties of officers of foot.

Third part—The duties of a soldier in general, with a variety of examples of such as have been disgraced for being ignorant of them.

Fourth part—The rules and practice of war by all great generals, the order of marching, encamping, fighting, attacking and defending strong places, and the method of surprising garrisons and armies, and of breaking up of quarters.

In the second part is given in great detail the duties of a sergeant, a cornet, lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel—"How to behave themselves," laying great stress on the most considerate and courteous treatment of subordinates whilst exacting the most perfect obedience to the minutest details of duty, and enjoining on all both inward and outward respect to superiors, because such superiors represent the sovereign—with us the law. The rules of honor and high morality are herein prescribed and illustrated by examples as to quarreling, drinking, gambling, etc., and all officers are commanded to *profess* religion, not from considerations which in this age would be considered orthodox, but because of its effect on others, and the advantages it secures to the officer in "making his fortune," which means advancing him in his professional career.

Now when we recall that this book was in print before the times of Frederick the Great, of Napoleon, Wellington or Washington, we can infer whence they received inspiration. It is the third part, attributed to the Prince of Conde, in which I find most to admire, because the same is nowhere else encountered in our text-books. Let me give only some of the heads of chapters:

1. That of all states and conditions that of a soldier is most honorable to himself and most advantageous to his country.
2. That wisdom is requisite in a soldier and without it he cannot hope to make his fortune.
3. That a man must be satisfied he has courage before he undertakes to go to the wars.
4. What a man ought to know before he goes to the wars.
5. Of the absolute obedience due to superiors.
6. What a new officer is to do when he first comes into the Army.
7. How an officer is to behave himself in fight.

These few "heads" show the treatment of the very first principles of the art, and the preface explains why all gentlemen of liberal education, especially such as expect at any time to become commanders of men, should acquaint themselves with military principles and technology. "It would be needless to go about to extol the usefulness of this book at a time (1707) when all Europe is involved in bloody wars. The continuance of them has made thousands aspire to some little knowledge in geography who would scarce ever have looked into a map. The marches of armies, the overrunning of provinces and the sieges of towns, have raised a curiosity to be informed of their distances and situation. If these which are but the consequences of war, do so far prompt as to desire information, that we may be in some sort capable of comprehending them, how much more ought we to endeavor to gain some little insight into that which produces those great events we daily hear of, and which is the *art of war*."

"The soldier will probably say, service and experience are the best instructions; the gentleman who resolves to live in peace at home will urge he designs not to follow that profession. It must be granted the first that service exceeds all information, but at the same time we have daily so many new inexperienced soldiers, that were it only to instruct them of the duties of the state of life they apply themselves to, this could not but be thought a most useful undertaking. Then for those who have already seen some campaigns, it will not only facilitate their business, but must improve their knowledge, acquainting them of many matters of moment which have not occurred to them in the course of their service, and may prove very advantageous when they shall happen."

"War is an art in which a man can never be perfect, as we see it daily verified in the greatest generals, who are not without their faults, and who frequently call councils to receive the opinions of officers much inferior to themselves in post and service. Books give us those instructions in private which we are not willing sometimes to take from other men, for fear of being thought ignorant, and though we are disposed to hearken to them we have not at all times those at hand who are capable or willing to instruct. Would soldiers at their leisure times apply themselves to a little reading, no doubt it is to be made but it would the better capacitate them for officers, and the officers would be the better fitted for higher posts."

I have referred to this book more at length than may to you seem interesting, because I have observed in English and American authors a strong disposition to launch forth into grand strategy, bases, lines of operation, lines of communication, objective points, passage of rivers and the larger operations of war, by men who could not, probably, perform a sentry's duty, post a guard, conduct an ordinary parade or guard mount, handle a skirmish line or conduct a reconnaissance, all of which are acts of daily necessity to every army and ought to be familiar and habitual to every subaltern; whereas the strategy of a campaign is the last, highest and most important part of the science of war, and is generally concealed in the breast of the general till the result is completed. I am well aware that in all our past wars, prominent lawyers and politicians have been made generals at their very outset, and this will doubtless occur again from the nature of our institutions; but when wars become long, severe and critical only such officers as are skilled in the bottom principles of the military profession will achieve permanent results.

Actual experience is the best possible of all schools, but much may be learned from books, and my advice to you is to study the duties of a soldier, of corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and captain, before attempting strategy, grand tactics and the functions of a general-in-chief. With poor battalions badly commanded, strategy is useless and wasted. With good battalions well commanded and plenty of them, strategy is simple and easily acquired.

What could a Nelson, a Farragut or a Porter do with the best frigate and a poor crew, and an ignorant, careless set of officers? So the best of generals is helpless with a disorganized army, composed of undisciplined battalions, and officered by men however learned in astronomy and chemistry, who are ignorant of the common routine of the camp, the march, of guards, pickets, and the manner of providing for the wants of their commands or the manner of fighting them. This is what I construe to be the purpose of Congress in providing for "military training and education" at thirty of the civil universities of the land, viz., to prepare sergeants, lieutenants, captains, and it may be, colonels, leaving time and opportunity to develop out of these the "generals" who are to use these companies and regiments wisely and well.

An important part of military education is involved in the word "training," the "school of the soldier," the setting up of the body of the recruit, giving him a manly bearing, with clothing which admits of the free action of all parts of the body, but of uniform pattern and with marks which enable each one to distinguish by the eye the private, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, colonel and general. The wits who make fun of soldiers on account of gaudy dress, simply demonstrate their own ignorance, and prove that they have never sought danger in defence of their fellow men. In large masses of men a general recognizes by the color and by the insignia on the coat the rank and office of every man of his command without asking a question; and in the other direction every soldier can recognize the captains, colonels and generals of the whole Army by the usual dress, so that everything has its meaning. Also when attention is commanded, every soldier is silent and receives instruction in the most perfect manner conceivable, which our civil schools and colleges would do well to imitate; and soldiers are universally taught to be kind and courteous to each other, respectful to all in authority, and obedient to the death to the laws of their country.

Our orators are wont to indulge in flights of fancy at the danger to liberty and civil government by an army, deriving their cues from some old English prejudices and examples. To the fidelity of her army England owes the stability of her government, and the proverbial respect paid to her courts of law and civil administration. Search her literature throughout and you will find no more beautiful tribute to this fact than Dickens pays to the troops who suppressed the Lord George Gordon riots, as described in "Barnaby Rudge," after the civil authorities had become paralyzed with fear by the action of a wild mob. Our own country furnishes innumerable examples of the absolute respect paid to the supremacy of law, by the soldier element of America; but why search for minor examples when the majestic one of 1865 stands of record, the admiration of mankind, of an army of a million of men who could have usurped all civil power, but which silently and peacefully restored their arms to the public arsenals, stripped off their uniforms and resumed their accustomed places in the ranks of the people.

Without inquiring of your superintendent, I am sure the very first lesson he impresses on you is that you are American citizens; that your soldierly training and education are designed to make you better and more useful citizens, and that your soldier's character is only to be assumed when the civil power fails to defend the lives and property of the people, and when war—dread war—is commanded by Congress, or military assistance is called for by the authorized civil agents of the Government. The Government which pervades our entire country is essentially civil in all its details, but is subject to the common infirmities of human nature.

Neither you nor any set of men have a right to say that your labors are lost, for wars have been, are now, and ever will be as long as man is man. You cannot prognosticate that we are to be wiser and better than those who have gone before us, and that because there is now or in sight no just cause for war, that we are therefore to be forever exempt. Wars do not usually result from just causes, but from pretexts. There probably never was a just cause why men should slaughter each other by wholesale, but there are such things as ambition, selfishness, folly, madness, in communities as in individuals, which become blind and bloodthirsty, not to be appeased save by havoc, and generally by the killing of somebody else than themselves. This should not be, but it is a fact; and we are no exception to the general rule; for have we not ourselves experienced this truth in our own day and generation? And have we not recently heard some things that prudent men should notice? To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and therefore our Government, to which our 45,000,000 of people have committed their "safety and happiness," has provided a small Army and Navy, as a nucleus for the volunteers and militia, to whom you are destined to become the officers and instructors.

I will therefore conclude by again quoting from my unknown author of 1707, that of all conditions of life that of the soldier may be the most honorable to himself and most useful to his country—and that wisdom and knowledge, whether acquired from books or from experience, are prime necessities in a soldier, without which he cannot hope to "make his fortune."

MAJOR H. MULLER, of the Prussian Artillery, who some years ago published a work on "The Development of the Prussian Fortress and Siege Artillery, from 1815-1875," has just published a work on heavy artillery (*"Die Entwicklung der preussischen Kuster und Schiff's Artillerie, von 1860-1878"*). The two are to serve as a complement to the author's Field Artillery. Of the latest work the London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "Short as the period is over which the book ranges, the changes which it has witnessed are simply stupendous, a fact duly recognised by the author. The progress in heavy artillery and armor-plating is duly and fully noticed, and it may be said without exaggeration that no better history of the long-continued struggle between gun and armor, with the successive growth of heavy artillery and ironclads, has ever been written. The lion's share of the author's attention is necessarily taken up by the Prussian artillery system, and here, again, as a matter of course, the construction of heavy ordnance, as carried on at the works of Herr Krupp. The question of prismatic powder is fully discussed, and the same scrupulous attention is paid to the artillery experiments carried on both in Prussia and elsewhere."

AN exchange says: "Veterans of the war of 1813 are dying rapidly. Roll-call at the Paris (Ky.) reunion in June of last year showed 52 present; the same roll this year showed 17 present, the other 35 having died."

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. T. SEYMOUR, as a letter to us from him indicates, was in Venice, June 17.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York City during the past week: Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, U. S. N., Metropolitan Hotel; General Israel Vogdes, U. S. A., Hoffman House; Lieut.-Commander Edwin White, U. S. N., New York Hotel; Capt. W. K. Mayo, U. S. N., St. James' Hotel; Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, 23d Infantry, Paymaster A. B. Carey, U. S. A., Park Avenue Hotel.

GEN. CHAUNCEY McKEEVER and Col. H. Clay Wood, of the Adjutant-General's Department, U. S. Army, at present in Europe, on leave of absence, are expected shortly to return to the United States.

HOSPITAL STEWARD E. A. EDWARDS, ordered from New York to California, has received permission to make the journey by sea, his health being somewhat impaired. This steward was for many years on duty in the office of the Army Attending Surgeon, New York City, and leaves behind him a host of friends.

CAPT. S. P. JOCELYN, of the 21st Infantry, is in New York from the Department of the Pacific, on a year's leave of absence. Capt. Jocelyn proposes to go to Europe in a few weeks by the White Star or Cunard line, to pass the winter in travelling. The present month he will pass in New England, at different points.

THE commencement exercises of Galesville University, Galesville, Wisconsin, took place June 22-25, and the exhibitions during these days were of an interesting character. On the last day there was a cadet drill, under command of 1st Lieut. J. L. Clem, U. S. A., which was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators and vigorously applauded. The "commencement" closed with a concert and classical tableaux. Studies are to be resumed Sept. 4.

THE engagement of Miss Gracie Howard, eldest daughter of Gen. O. O. Howard, to Mr. James T. Gray, of Portland, Ore., is announced to us.

LIEUT. F. H. E. EBSTEIN, 21st Infantry, left New York for Vancouver on Friday evening of last week. He has been in Philadelphia and New York, on thirty days' leave, to accompany the remains of Gen. Sully, as before noted in our columns. A letter from Lieut. Ebstein, in another column, wholly explodes the Yankton Herald story. We have found, by experience, that the quickest and best method of destroying any power for evil in the many false stories that get currency in the daily press, regarding officers of the Army and Navy, is to put them where they will be seen by these officers, or by their friends, in our own columns. The antidote of a correct statement is then applied. In some cases officers have only been made aware, in this way, that incorrect reports were in circulation in the daily press, which was necessary to authoritatively contradict. In the present instance, however authoritative, corrections of the Yankton Herald story have already, since our last issue, appeared in the daily press. The Pioneer-Press gives these details in regard to Gen. Sully:

Gen. Alfred Sully was first married, while a captain of infantry, to a Spanish lady at Santa Barbara, Cal., prior to the war of the rebellion. A child was the result of this marriage, and both wife and child died about a year after the marriage. He remained a widower until about twelve years since, when he married an English lady, whose acquaintance he formed at Dubuque, Iowa, and we believe it was at that city this second marriage was consummated. This lady, the widow of Gen. Sully, with their two children, one aged 11 years and the other 2 years of age, now resides with a maiden sister of Gen. Sully, in Philadelphia. Mrs. Sully had been with her husband at the front for six years, and herself and children were with him at Fort Vancouver at the time of his death. She accompanied him remains to Philadelphia, where they were interred.

LAST week (Friday), the French Admiral Peyron and some of his officers were the guests of Gen. Hancock and Commodore Nicholson, in a trip to Coney Island. From that point, on a revenue cutter, they visited Fort Richmond, Castle William and Governor's Island.

It is stated at the War Department that the late Fitz John Porter Court of Inquiry cost the Government something over \$9,000.

COL. LOOMIS L. LANGDON, Major 2d Artillery, who has received leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea, leaves New York for Europe, with Mrs. Langdon and their son Russell, on the City of Richmond, Inman Line, July 12.

GEN. HARTMAN is now talked of among those who would like to be, or whom their friends would like to have, the successor of Secretary McCrary.

SIR WM. FOTHERGILL COOKE, who died this week, in London, aged 73, conducted the first telegraph line in England, that from Paddington to West Drayton. He had a scientific career of great usefulness; in early life, after graduating from the University of Edinburgh, he was on staff duty in the East Indian army, filling various appointments from 1826 to 1831.

MAJOR J. B. BURBANK, 3d Artillery, Professor of Military Science at Cornell University, was in New York, this week, on duty connected with the University.

CAPT. R. F. O'BRIEN, 12th Infantry, for many years aide de camp to Major General Schofield, having been promoted Major, 24th Infantry, has been ordered to join his regiment in Texas, and will probably leave West Point in the early part of next September. Lieut. E. E. Wood, 8th Cavalry, will replace him on General Schofield's staff.

HON. CHARLES BURDLEY, of Burlington, Iowa, has been

appointed by the Secretary of War to an important position in the office, having charge of the publication of the records of the rebellion.

We are sorry to learn from Col. Alfred T. Smith, commanding San Diego Barracks, that Lieut. Myron W. Howe, of the 4th Artillery, died at San Diego, on the 16th ult., of consumption, while on sick leave. Lieut. Howe was born in Massachusetts, was appointed from that State to the Military Academy, and graduated, in 1875, No. 15 in a Class of 43 members. He served at San Francisco, in Sitka, and for a short time in the Nez Perce campaign, but was on sick leave of absence from Aug. 1, 1877, to Feb. 1, 1878, and again from April 1, 1878, to, we believe, the time of his death.

FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM KRAUSE, of the 3d Infantry, sends us from Fort Benton, the impression in wax of a seal ring, adding: "The above is an impression from a seal ring that was taken from the dead hand of a Nez Perce Indian. I thought that the ring might have belonged to an officer—at any rate to an educated man and would be valued by his friends if it could be identified—therefore I send it to you hoping that you will give the case to the public. The ring is in the hand of a citizen of this town who will surrender it to any one who can establish a claim to it." The seal is oval, with a pierced heart in the centre, and around it, in the rim of the seal, the motto: *Hoc majorum virtus*.

AMONGST the passengers by the *Bothnia*, from New York, last week, were Lieut. W. H. Emory, of the Navy, and Mrs. Belknap, wife of the former War Secretary.

GEN. A. J. MYER, Chief of the Signal Bureau, arrived in Paris last week from Rome. On Sunday he proceeded to London to consult with the British Meteorological Office.

GEN. GRANT had a prodigious reception in Shanghai, both from natives and foreigners. The description shows it to have been unprecedented. One night there was a torchlight procession of the fire brigades and a general illumination of houses of the citizens. At the American Consulate, the lanterns spelled out: "Washington, Lincoln, Grant—Three Immortal Americans"—"Grant will win on this line if it takes a summer; his fame circles the world." "Grant—of the people, with the people, for the people." The General viewed the procession from the balcony of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. It was the greatest display ever made in the streets of Shanghai.

ONE of the features of the annual College race on Friday, June 20, at New London, in which Harvard beat Yale more soundly than ever before, was the presence of the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, which was moored at the finish of the course. She carried a crew of 368 men, and these, when the starting gun was fired, manned the yards, and, holding their positions through the race, cheered the victors. The *Portsmouth* was in gala dress, with flags and bunting throughout, and presented a fine appearance. Her commander, Lieut.-Commander Crowninshield, comes, if we do not mistake, of a family that has given famous and victorious stroke-oars and captains to Harvard in bygone years. The correspondent of a daily paper gives this bit of by-way description:

Halfway up the course the road passes the queer little Navy-yard that is mentioned so prominently in all stories of these races. That it is a Navy-yard is shown by the presence just within its walls of a stone pillar supporting a piece of board painted white and inscribed with the letters "U. S. N." The three or four small buildings of the yard are kept scrupulously neat and in a state of excellent repair, but over the whole place broods a silence very foreign to similar stations in other parts of the country. Moored to its long pier is a vessel once famous but now almost forgotten, the swift cruiser *Wampanoag*. She was built just at the close of the war for the pursuit of blockade-runners, and the interior of her hull is almost entirely filled with huge boilers, powerful engines, and coal-bunkers. She has four remarkable smokestacks, half as tall as her masts, and looming above her deck like factory chimneys. She was famous for what she was to do, rather than for what she did, for she has never done anything but lie at the wharf of this little out-of-the-way Navy-yard and rot. The only other vessel here is a superannuated old Government tug that, like the *Wampanoag*, is slowly rotting and falling to pieces.

GEN. ISRAEL VOGDES, Colonel 1st U. S. Artillery, passed through New York last Sunday, en route to West Point, where he was called by the sudden death of his son.

THERE are now living six marchales de France: Mme. la Marchale Suchet, duchesse d'Albufera; Mme. la Marchale Regnaud de Saint-Jean d'Angely; Mme. la Marchale Pelissier, Duchesse de Malakoff; Mme. la Marchale Niel; Mme. la Marchale de MacMahon, Duchesse de Magenta, and Mme. la Marchale Canrobert, who was a Miss Macdonald and is the youngest Marchale.

PRINCE CHARLES DE TALLEYRAND, Duc de Perigord, just dead in Paris, had attained the age of ninety-one years. He was a nephew of the great Talleyrand and brother of Prince Edmond, who married the daughter of the Duke of Courland and Sagan. The deceased Prince served in the 7th Hussars under the First Empire, and was at Wagram and through the Russian campaign on the staff of Gen. Nansouty. He also served during the Restoration, but since 1830 had lived a retired life.

AN interesting drill and dress parade by the corps of cadets at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., took place last week, on the parade ground of the college, under the direction of Maj. Frank W. Hess, 3d Artillery. A large concourse of spectators were present. The Meadville Republican, in its account of the affair, says:

Major Hess has, without doubt, brought this body of cadets up to a standard of discipline that is attained by few organ-

izations outside of or in the Regular Service. The soldierly bearing of his students is worthy of all praise. The college has many reasons to rejoice over the establishment of the school of military science and tactics, and the good fortune that secured the appointment of one who so worthily fills the chair as does Major Frank W. Hess.

MRS. GRANT, wife of the General, has, it is said, sent an invitation to the Princess Louise to visit her in Washington next winter.

OFFICERS registered at the War Department for the week ending July 1, 1879: General D. Sickles, retired; Major A. S. Towar, Paymaster; Lieut. J. H. Romeyn, 5th Infantry; Captain J. A. Darling, 1st Artillery; Asst. Surgeon C. E. Mann; Major H. G. Gibson, 3d Artillery; Lieut. Col. T. E. Maley, retired; Lieut. H. de H. Waite, 3d Infantry; Captain C. Egan, Sub. Dept.; Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Dept.; Major F. M. Cox, Paymaster; Capt. J. H. Lord, Quartermaster.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House for the week ending July 1, 1879, Army—Major A. S. Towar, Paymaster; Dr. C. E. Mann and family; Gen. H. G. Gibson; Major F. M. Cox, Paymaster; Capt. O. E. Michaelis, Ordnance Corps; Lieut. E. M. Weaver, 2d Artillery. Navy—Midshipman A. Gleaves, J. A. Bell; Commander Geo. C. Remy; Paymaster J. H. Stevenson; Lieut. J. W. Carlin; Surgeon S. Wells; P. McGowan, U. S. R. M.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Carrie Paulding, grand niece of the late Admiral Paulding, to Mr. Robert C. Ray, of the Navy.

We referred last week to the gallant act of rescue from drowning, performed in North River by officers and men of the *Minnesota*. Secretary Thompson returns "thanks to Lieut. Noyes for his gallant conduct, and to express the opinion that such acts of heroism indicate most truly the kind of courage required in war—a courage that looks beyond self and is guided by a sense of duty and philanthropic regard for the welfare and safety of others."

GEORGE A. SHERIDAN, of Washington, a brother of Gen. Sheridan, is passing the summer with his family at Natick, Mass. Last Monday, while the coach which runs between Bailey's Hotel and Welleley Station was standing at the hotel, the only occupants being Mr. Sheridan's little son and another boy, the horses took fright and ran, overturning the coach and instantly killing young Sheridan. The other boy was severely injured.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in Philadelphia during the past week: Master L. L. Roemer, U. S. N., Washington Hotel; Inspector-General N. H. Davis, U. S. A., Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, 3d U. S. Artillery, Lafayette Hotel.

THE Havana Commission of the National Board of Health for the Investigation of Yellow Fever, consisting of Dr. S. B. Chaille, Dr. Geo. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, Dr. Guitras, and Colonel Hardee, of Louisiana, sailed from New York on July 3 on the steamer *City of Washington*. Dr. Tryon of the Navy declined the appointment of the commission, for the reason that he did not consider that in the very short time allowed the commission for the completion of the duty which was required of it, any satisfactory results would accrue. The appropriations made for the expenses of the commission was \$10,000, and only three months was allowed for the completion of the work. Dr. Sternberg was made the disbursing officer of the commission.

CAPTAIN E. M. HAYES, 5th Cavalry, has been detailed as a member of the board for the examination of candidates for appointment as superintendents of the national cemeteries.

GEN. Q. A. GILLMORE, Chairman; Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana; James B. Eads, of Missouri; B. Morgan Harrod (civil engineer), of Louisiana; Major Cyrus B. Comstock and Major Charles R. Butler, of the United States Engineer Corps, and Henry Mitchell, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, constitute the commission nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, on the improvement of the Mississippi River. Gen. Beauregard, in declining to serve, writes: "Having served over twenty years in the United States Corps of Engineers, I could have no objection to be a member of a commission presided over by an officer of that distinguished corps. My reason for declining was simply because my present engagements would prevent me from devoting all my time and attention to the important duties of that commission, on whose decision will depend, in a great measure, the future commercial prosperity of the whole Mississippi Valley. But I am free to admit, with Capt. Eads, that the bill referred to would have been more acceptable if the invidious distinction between the two classes of engineers composing the commission had been left out. I will here remark also that the salary of \$3,000 per annum allowed to the civil members of the commission is, in my opinion, entirely too small to secure the services of able and experienced engineers."

THE corner stone of a new Custom House, at Memphis, Tenn., was laid last week, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. 1st Lieut. Henry Wygant, 24th Infantry, who is on recruiting service in Memphis, commanded the local troops which took part in the ceremonies, and the Memphis *Daily Avalanche* says of this part of the programme:

Lieut. Wygant, U. S. A., had charge of the military forces yesterday. He is an accomplished officer, and showed the assembled thousands that his West Point education and subsequent service had been thorough. Since being stationed here he has made a large number of friends.

A COMPLIMENTARY dinner was tendered, June 25, 1879, by the citizens of Lancaster, Pa., to General H. A. Hambright, U. S. Army, formerly of the 19th Infantry, but now retired from active service. The occasion was an unusually brilliant one, and the veteran soldier (he was 1st Sergeant of the Cameron Guards in the war with Mexico) was the recipient of many flattering compliments. General Hambright, in returning thanks for the honors paid him, made some feeling remarks, concluding as follows:

I turn from a recollection of these events with gratitude, to the prospect of spending the balance of my days among you. I appreciate the difficulties of transferring my obligations and duties from camp and field to civil life, and yet he has poorly learned the lessons of true soldiership who does not know and feel, that in retiring from active service and taking upon himself the responsibilities and relations of citizenship, he becomes a member of his adopted community, sharing all the rights and duties of his fellow-citizens. . . . I thank you most deeply for the rare honor which I to-night experience in this testimonial of your good feeling.

The General seems to be an especial favorite with the Lancasterians.

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief.*
 RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*
 JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk.*
 DAVID D. POSTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*
 STEPHAN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Richard L. Law.
 NAVIGATION—Commodore William D. Whiting.
 EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English.
 ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.
 MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Med. Director J. Winthrop Taylor.
 PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. General Geo. F. Cutter.
 STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
 CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.
 ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.
 PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
 SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Edw. T. Nichols.
 NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
 NAVAL ASTRUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Adm'l J. R. M. Mullany.
 NAVAL ACADEMY—

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Mare Island.
 Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
 Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
 Commodore John C. Feliger, Washington, D. C.
 Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.
 Commodore Pierce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
 Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.
 Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
 Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
 Commodore Thomas Pattison, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Constellation* left Hampton Roads at daylight June 25, and reached Halifax July 1.

The *Speedwell* was put in commission at Washington on July 1.

The *Tuscarora* arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 29, twelve days from Pichilingue; all well.

The *Portsmouth* arrived at Newport, R. I., July 1, from New London.

COMMANDER R. W. EVANS, in a despatch dated at Santa Cruz June 4, reports he would sail with the *Saratoga* for Bermuda June 11.

The *Wachusett* arrived at Vicksburg June 27, four days and eight hours from New Orleans. She was seven hours on bar in Red River reach, but sustained no injury.

A CABLE despatch from Portsmouth, Eng., of June 27, announces that Capt. John Lee Davis, commanding the *Trenton*, flagship of the European station, accompanied by the American Vice-Consul, has paid official visits to the British naval and military authorities. The *Trenton* will await the arrival of Rear Admiral John C. Howell, at Spithead, after which she will proceed on a cruise to Copenhagen and the North Sea.

DR. CABELL, President of the National Board of Health, recently addressed a letter to Secretary Sherman, stating the conditions on which Dr. Gamgee would agree to furnish his refrigerating ship for disinfecting purposes. To this letter the Secretary replied: "The law and the practice of the department require that the plans and specifications for the proposed ship and machinery shall be publicly advertised and be opened to competition by all proper parties. It is proper to state, further, that protests have already been filed by persons professing to know the proposition of Dr. Gamgee, protesting that his plans infringe on the patents of which they are the exclusive owners. For these reasons, your recommendation of Dr. Gamgee's plans can receive no consideration under the conditions imposed."

REAR-ADMIRAL T. H. PATTERSON, commanding Asiatic Station, reports from Yokohama May 30, that the German frigate *Prince Adelbert*, with Prince Heinrich on board, arrived there May 23 from Honolulu. On the 20th she hoisted the royal standard of Germany, which was saluted with twenty-one guns from the fort and all the men-of-war in the harbor. Accompanied by Capt. Fitzhugh and Lieut. Davenport, Admiral Patterson visited the *Prince Adelbert* to return the call of her captain and senior officer of the German Navy on the station, also to pay his respects to the young prince, who, immediately, on being notified of the purpose of the call, entered the cabin and greeted the visitors in the most pleasant and graceful manner. After a short conversation, during which all were impressed with his modest self-possession, he withdrew. Later in the afternoon the Japanese men-of-war manned yards, hoisted the German flag at the main, and saluted with twenty-one guns. The other men-of-war joined in, with the Japanese flag at the main in honor of H. I. H. Kita-Shirakawa-no-Mija, who, accompanied by the Prince of Awa, called on board the *Adelbert* to invite Prince Heinrich, in the name of His Majesty the Emperor, to Tokyo.

The *Despatch* arrived at Hampton Roads June 28 from the Mediterranean, and was immediately ordered to the Navy Yard at Washington. She left Genoa May 8 and Gibraltar the 23d, and reached Madeira on the 26th. The *Saratoga* was at Madeira; all well on board. She stopped at Bermuda for coal June 18, and was very hospitably received and entertained by the British authorities. She sailed June 23. The following is a list of her officers: Commander F. J. Higginson, Lieuts. John F. Merry and Charles A. Stone, Masters Jacob J. Hunker and Thomas S. Plunkett, Ensigns O. E. Lasher and M. A. Shufeldt, Passed Assistant Surgeon James R. Waggoner, Assistant Paymaster H. R. Smith, Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe; Captain's Clerk, Wm. O. Lewis, Passengers—Passed Assistant Surgeon H.

P. Harvey, Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon. Lieut. G. B. Livingston was transferred to the *Enterprise* April 11; Master A. C. Baker to the *Alliance* April 11; Master E. F. Quailrough to the *Trenton* May 2, and Lieut. C. A. Bradbury to the *Trenton* May 7. The *Despatch* brought home the following invalids from European stations: Charles M. Chapman, Thaddeus Smith, landmen; William Johnson, D. W. Kilmer, seamen; C. O. Williamson, 1st c. boy; E. W. Conover, private marine. Prisoners—Peter Sullivan, 1st c. fireman; Jas. Sackett, 2d c. fireman; Chris. Canton, John D. Bolan, private marines. The latter escaped from confinement at Bermuda June 21. The *Despatch* arrived at Washington June 30.

REAR-ADMIRAL PATTERSON has forwarded to the Navy Department the reports and correspondence relating to the aid rendered by the *Monocacy* and *Palos* to H. B. M. ship *Iron Duke*, on the occasion of her grounding in the Woonung river May 7. Commander Sumner, commanding the *Monocacy*, reports that the *Iron Duke* grounded on a spit just above the telegraph station at Woonung, and was unable, of herself, to get afloat again. It was at spring tide, and each day her prospect of floating was becoming less. He heard of the accident on the 8th, and immediately tendered assistance to Vice-Admiral Coote, who was then at Shanghai on the *Vigilant*. About noon the admiral went down the river on the *Egeria*, and soon telegraphed back that he would be glad of assistance. Commander Sumner went down in the *Monocacy* at 10 P. M., directing the *Palos* to follow, and the latter came down next afternoon. The *Iron Duke* was lying with her starboard broadside exposed to the full force of the flood tide, which tended to shove her higher up on the spit, and at low water she listed over heavily to the starboard. As the bow and stern both could not be held against the tide, anchors were taken out ahead and off the starboard bow, and the *Monocacy* and *Palos* also took cables from the latter. They towed upon her at each high water until 4.20 A. M. of the 11th, when she came off, and was towed to an anchorage by the *Monocacy*. She was gotten off entirely by her own exertions and the assistance of the *Monocacy* and *Palos*, which latter was handsomely recognized by Vice-Admiral Coote. The admiral and Capt. Cleveland, of the *Iron Duke*, came on board the *Monocacy* twice, and thanked Commander Sumner for the exertions he was making, and after reaching Shanghai the admiral offered to send to the *Monocacy* coal for the amount expended, which was declined.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP VIGILANT.

AT SHANGHAI, 11th May, 1879.

Commander George W. Sumner, United States Ship *Monocacy*, Senior Naval Officer, Shanghai:

SIR: The efforts made to float Her Majesty's ship from *Duke* from off the shoal in the Woonung river, so ably and spiritedly seconded by yourself and the captain, officers and crews of the United States ships of war, *Monocacy* and *Palos*, having happily proved successful, I hasten to assure you of the lively sense of appreciation I have for the important service you have each and all so heartily rendered to one of Her Majesty's ships in difficulties.

I wish to offer my sincere acknowledgments and thanks to you personally for your valuable assistance; and I trust you will permit me, through you, to thank the captain of the *Palos*, and the officers and crews of the *Monocacy* and *Palos*, for the unflinching efforts made by them on our behalf.

I shall forward a copy of this letter to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
 R. COOTE, Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 27.—Master John D. Keeler, to the Hydrographic Office on the 19th July.

Ensign Wm. H. Allen, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Ensign J. H. Sears, to the Kearsarge, at New York.

Assistant Engineer Edward R. Freeman, to the training ship *Minnesota*, at New York.

JUNE 28.—Ensign James H. Sears, to the Kearsarge, at New York.

Cadet Engineers John W. Crygier and Thomas F. Carter, to the Marion, at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 5th July.

JUNE 30.—Chief Engineer Chas. E. De Vallin, Passed Assistant Engineers Robert Crawford, Geo. W. Roche, G. H. Stivers and Hugh H. Cline, to hold themselves in readiness for sea service.

JULY 1.—Ensign George C. Foulk, to the Alert, at Mare Island, Cal., and on arrival on Asiatic Station, to report to Rear-Admiral Patterson for duty on that station.

JULY 2.—Assistant Paymaster R. Frazer, to the Navy-yard, New York.

DETACHED.

JUNE 27.—Passed Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee, from the *Minnesota*, and ordered to special duty at New York.

JUNE 28.—Chief Engineer E. D. Robie, from special duty at the West Point Foundry, and ordered to the *Pennacola*, and also as fleet engineer of the Pacific Station, per steamer of July 10.

JUNE 30.—Passed Assistant Engineer Alfred Adamson, from duty as assistant to coal inspector at Philadelphia, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

JULY 1.—Commander George H. Perkins has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station, on the 10th May, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Ensign Walter McLean, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and ordered to the Alert, and on arrival on Asiatic Station, to report to Rear-Admiral Patterson for duty on that station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. E. H. Harman, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the training ship *Minnesota*, at New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. Harvey and Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon have reported their arrival home, having been detached from the *Gettysburg*, European Station, on the 6th May last, and have been placed on waiting orders.

JULY 2.—Commander F. J. Higginson, from command of the *Despatch*, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant G. A. Stone, from the *Despatch*, and ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant John F. Merry, Masters T. S. Plunkett and J. J. Hunker, Ensigns O. O. E. Lasher and M. A. Shufeldt, Passed Assistant Surgeon James R. Waggoner, and Passed Assistant Engineer John Lowe, from the *Despatch*, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Paymaster H. R. Smith, from the *Despatch*, and ordered to settle accounts.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander A. P. Cooke, commanding the receiving ship *St. Louis*, for one month from August 4.

To Commander Allen V. Reed, attached to the Hydrographic Office for 30 days from June 30.

To Captain Bancroft Gherardi, commanding the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York, for one month from July 3.

To Master Nathan Sargent, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from July 7.

To Lieutenant Wm. B. Newmah, attached to the New Hampshire, at Port Royal, S. C., for one month from July 5.

To Paymaster John Furey, attached to the Navy-yard, New York, for one month from July 7.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon A. M. Owen, attached to the Marine Barracks, Washington, for one month from July 27.

To Assistant Engineer H. E. Frick, for three months from July 26.

To Assistant Engineer Wm. R. King, during the month of July.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon Walter A. McClury, attached to the Naval Hospital, Washington, during the month of July.

To Cadet Midshipman Louis H. Barnard, for three months, with permission to apply for its renewal.

To Gunner S. D. Hines, attached to the receiving ship *St. Louis*, from July 2 to 19.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Passed Assistant Surgeon John S. Bogg, at present in Vienna, Austria, has been extended six months.

DELAY REPORTING.

Assistant Surgeon Chas. J. Nourse, has been authorized to delay reporting for duty on board the receiving ship *Franklin* until July 10.

PROMOTED.

Cadet Midshipmen Wm. F. Fullam, Horace M. Witzel, Omenzo G. Dodge, Wm. G. David, John M. Orchard, Hiero Taylor, Russell C. Paris, John N. Jordan, Augustus F. Fechteler, Edward E. Wright, Jonathan K. Brice, Albert Gleaves, Selim M. Woodworth, James P. Parker, Harry C. Wakenshaw, Benjamin W. Hodges, Herbert O. Dunn, Arthur W. Dodd, George W. Denfield, Albert W. Grant, Frank W. Toppan, Frank R. Heath, Philip V. Lansdale, Horace W. Harrison, William L. Burdick and William S. Benson, having completed the six years' course of instruction at the Naval Academy as cadet midshipmen, and having passed the required examination, have been appointed Midshipmen in the Navy from June 18, 1879.

NAVAL CONFIRMATIONS.

Assistant Paymasters Otis C. Tiffany, of Illinois, and John N. Speel, of Pennsylvania, to be Passed Assistant Paymasters.

Master Lewis C. Heilner, of Pennsylvania, to be a Lieutenant.

Passed Assistant Engineer Alfred Adamson, of Wisconsin, to be Chief Engineer.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert A. Marmion, of Colorado, to be a Surgeon.

Charles Wesley Rush, of New York, to be an Assistant Surgeon.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry P. Percy, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Surgeon.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeons Francis N. Greene, of Pennsylvania, and Daniel C. Burleigh, of New Hampshire, to be Passed Assistant Surgeons, on the retired list.

Acting Assistant Surgeons Isaiah D. Ewing, of New York, John D. Smith, of Massachusetts, and Jeremiah J. Page, of Maine, to be Assistant Surgeons on the retired list.

The Senate rejected the nominations of Captain Edward Barrett to be Commodore and Commander O. F. Stanton to be a Captain in the Navy.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

Captain Wm. L. Nokes, from duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, and ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Mare Island.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Colonel John L. Broome, commanding Marines at Brooklyn, N. Y., for one month from July 9.

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE JEANNETTE.

The following description of this vessel is given by the *Vallejo Chronicle*: The Arctic yacht *Jeannette* is fast nearing completion for her Polar expedition. In the hold there have been placed three large double trusses, with a stanchion in the centre, and hanging knees, each beam being 10 by 12 inches. The trusses are shaped in the form of an X turned sideways, with the hanging knees reaching from the deck down to the keelson. These have been put in with the view of resisting the largest jam of ice they may encounter. Besides the trusses on each side of the vessel there have been put on seven strakes of ceiling, each strake being a foot wide and about four inches in thickness, of the strongest wood for the purpose that could be procured. She carries an extra donkey pump, two auxiliary pumps and a distilling apparatus capable of distilling 500 gallons of water per day. On each side of the boilers are coal bunkers, and in these and the hold she can stow 160 tons of coal. On the spar deck is rigged a hoisting engine to be used for warping purposes. The cabin is tastefully arranged, and has been padded all around the inside with a heavy thickness of felt. The poop deck has been covered with three thicknesses of heavy canvas and painted. The forecabin has also been lined with three inches of felt and berths built to accommodate thirty-six men, though that will be a larger number than the vessel will take. The officers and men will eat of the same food and cooked in the same galley and in the same kettle. Pemican, a preserved beef, will be the principal food outside of bread. No spirits will be used, but an abundance of beer, tea and coffee. Every available place will be used in stowing provisions, etc. Two extra propellers will be carried in case of accident, and a complete outfit of machinist's tools and stock to be used in case of accident to the machinery. A roof has been put over the deck, and is so constructed that it can be easily taken down in summer weather, the beams being mortised and fastened together with screw bolts. The house will be placed on board the convoy and carried along. After it is set up on the *Jeannette* it will be lined

with felt for warmth. The ship will carry one folding boat that can be used on runners or in the water. There will also be eight Arctic tents, 6 by 9 each, and large enough to accommodate eight men. Every man on board will be provided with a good hair mattress, pillow and blankets. She will carry a suit of spare sails, including storm try-sail, housing awning to cover space between the poop and house on deck. The small boats are rigged with sails and boat covers. Every pound of coal that can be saved will be, and even the ashes will be sifted so that none may be lost. Fires will be put out as soon as she is outside of the Heads, and not lit again until absolutely necessary. The vessel has a brand new set of sails, and is provided with rolling topsails that can be furled from the deck. The area of canvas in the sails is as follows: Outer jib, 390 feet; foresail, 1,287 feet; foretopsail, 784 feet; foretopgallant sails, 304 feet; main trysail, 919 feet; spanker, 491; gafftopsail, 128 feet. Total, 6,858 square feet.

WORK was commenced Wednesday morning dredging out the mud in front of the quay wall at the Navy yard by a company from San Francisco, who have received the contract for excavating 70,000 yards. The company have brought up their own men, dredger, tug and scows, so that none of the work will be performed by Navy yard employees. The dredger is capable of taking out about two square yards a minute. The contract price for performing the work is called about \$25,000; to dredge 24 feet beneath low water mark, and sufficiently wide so that there will be no danger of the largest ship that is afloat going aground. The mud is to be excavated from one end to the other of the quay wall. The mud is taken out back of the island in scows and dumped into the bay. Where the dredger is now at work, the mud is of the consistency of mush, and splashes all about where it is dumped from the shovel into the scow. It will probably be several months before the work is completed. The basin also requires cleaning out, as it is now almost blockaded with mud. Capt. Hackett, who is in charge of the machine, is of the opinion that he can raise the cannon that was lost overboard from one of the iron cranes some two years ago, provided that he can run across it, which is hardly probable, considering the soft state of the mud in which it is imbedded.—*Vallejo Chronicle*.

MR. McPHERSON'S PLAN.—Some curiosity being excited as to the nature of the plan which Senator McPherson lately proposed for cutting down the Navy, we give a summary of its features, though we cannot for a moment suppose that Congress on its reassembling will adopt such a scheme.

The bill proposes to reduce the number of officers on the active list as follows: Rear-admirals, from 11 to 3; commodores, 25 to 7; captains, 50 to 35; commanders, 90 to 60; lieutenant commanders, 110 to 70; lieutenants, 280 to 225; masters, 100 (no reduction); ensigns, 85 to 53; medical directors, 15 to 10; medical inspectors, 15 to 10; surgeons, 50 (no reduction); passed assistant surgeons, 60 to 35; assistant surgeons, 40 (no reduction); pay directors, 15 to 10; pay inspectors, 15 to 10; paymasters, 50 (no reduction); passed assistant paymasters, 30 to 25; assistant paymasters, 25 to 10; chief engineers, rank captain, 10 (no reduction); chief engineers, rank commander, 15 to 10; chief engineers, rank lieutenant-commander (increased), from 45 to 50; passed assistant engineers, 90 to 50; assistant engineers (increased), from 50 to 90; boatswains, 53 to 35; runners, 50 to 35; carpenters, 50 to 35; sailmakers, 40 to 35. The bill forbids promotion to any grade until the number of officers is reduced below the number provided. Any officer in excess of the number is to be given one year's pay for each period of service of five years, provided such payment shall not exceed two terms of five years, upon the acceptance of his resignation within one year after the passage of the act. Except in a great public emergency there shall not be more than forty cruising vessels in commission for sea service at one time. The bill designates four naval stations.

THE 100-TON GUN AT WOOLWICH.—The *London News* of June 14 says: "The first shot was fired from the first of the 100-ton guns at Woolwich yesterday afternoon, and was the occasion of much interest. It may be necessary to explain that at the time when the special vote of credit was passed in the spring of 1878, it was discovered that Sir William Armstrong had on hand at his Elswick factory four guns of 100 tons apiece, and that their ultimate destination was too doubtful to permit of their being disregarded, one such gun being calculated to destroy any armored ship at present afloat. It was determined, therefore, to purchase them, and they became the property of the British nation, at a cost of £16,000 per gun when completed. These four guns have now been delivered at the Royal Arsenal, and it was one of them which was put to the proof yesterday. The gun stood for the ordeal upon the inclined rails from which the 81-ton guns were fired, and about 80 yards in front was one compartment of the butts, a bay filled with sand, which was to receive the shot. This shot was a flat-headed projectile, weighing 2,010 pounds, or just about 18 cwt. Like the gun and carriage, it was made at Elswick, and was fitted up with a gas check, which is now adopted generally instead of suds, to follow the grooves of the rifling. It was made very little less than the bore, which has a calibre of 17½ inches, increasing to 19½ inches in the powder chamber. The thickness of metal at the muzzle is about 5 inches only, but at the breech-end the chamber is surrounded with a wall of iron 3 feet 5 inches through, making the maximum diameter 6 feet 6 inches. In length the gun is 36 feet, of which the bore occupies 33 feet, and the total length of gun and carriage when run out for firing is 44 feet. The cartridge, consisting of 440 pounds of cube powder, strongly bound in canvas and stiffened by wooden bands, was rammed home, occupying 5 feet of the bore, and then followed the projectile, the length of which was 2 feet 8 inches. Electric screens were placed at intervals to measure the velocity as the shot passed through them, and crusher gauges were inserted both in the base of the shot and in the base of the chamber to record the pressure of the explosion in those situations. The spectators having retired to a prudent distance, the gun was fired by electricity from the instrument-room, and recoiled a good way up the platform, but suffered no damage either to it-

self or carriage. The screens registered a velocity of 1,500 feet per second, which is a good figure, but the projectile was found to have broken up, which may have affected the result. The fragments of the shot and the expansion of the sand did considerable damage to the wooden inclosure of the butts, which are, however, in a dilapidated condition. An impression of the bore in gutta serena will be taken to ascertain if the gun has suffered any internal injury, but it appears quite sound."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A REALLY important and useful study of war is soon to be undertaken in Germany. From August 27 to September 23, all the operations connected with a regular siege will be carried out at Ingolstadt, in Bavaria. The defence of the fort will be entrusted to Major-Gen. Brandt, while the attack will be under Major-Gen. von der Tann, whose operations at Orleans in the French campaign our readers will remember. The troops will consist of three regiments of infantry, one regiment of foot artillery, five squadrons of light cavalry, two battalions of engineers, the company of railway artificers, and detachments of two battalions of the military train. The attack will be mainly directed against a portion of the south front of the fortress on the right bank of the Danube, not far from the central railway station.

THE "Annals of the Empire" has just published the official record of the amount Germany received as war indemnity from France, as also the particulars of its distribution. The total sum received, inclusive of the eight millions sterling paid by the city of Paris, and of the interest of that portion of the indemnity not paid at the conclusion of peace, the two hundred millions sterling France agreed to pay was increased by £10,160,131. Of this total £91,748,543 was reserved for Imperial uses. Under this head the chief items of expenditure were: Pensioners' fund, £28,033,849; Imperial fortresses, £10,800,000; Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg railways, £8,580,883; Alsace-Lorraine fortresses, £6,447,183; Imperial war fund, £6,000,000; deficit in receipts owing to reduction of taxes in 1871, £2,968,908; subsidies to the budgets of 1872 and 1873, £1,726,200; grants for distinguished services, £600,000; relief to Germans expelled from France, £300,000; expenditure upon artillery ground, cost of troops quartered in Alsace-Lorraine up to the end of 1873, £523,648; indemnities for damages done during the war, and requisitions, £5,820,000; commemorative medals, £43,980; and purchase of buildings for the staff at Berlin, £301,699.

PEOPLE talk very lightly, says the *London Spectator*, of "supplying an army," as if it was an easy thing, but just let them try to take five wagons across a thousand acres of ploughed field. In India the camels if over-urged have a trick of "splitting up," that is, dislocating or slipping their thigh bones out of the socket, in a way no veterinary skill is able to repair; and even in Zululand, and with oxen, the beasts die of heartbreak as much as anything.

It is, as *Broad Arrow* thinks, the English High Commissioner, indoctrinated by Imperialist ideas before he arrived in South Africa, and then inflamed by the more rabid colonists, who is responsible for the Zulu war. Left to themselves, the South African colonies would have remained at peace. All their interests lay in that direction. It believes in putting the main burden of defence upon the colonists, aided by native regiments. Colonists, it says, who would like to see Imperial troops always engaged on the borders fighting their way west, north or east, fulfilling our manifest destiny, but violently, are not likely to settle down to the humdrum existence of having to defend their own hearths and homes. But they will have to bring themselves to it, and the sooner the better.

THE *Revue d'Artillerie* describes the invention of a portable tower which forms an observatory, and is so light that it can be carried on one four-wheeled carriage, and can easily accompany an army in the field. During the investment of Paris and Metz observatories were, it is well known, established by the Germans in church steeples, towers, etc., from which an extensive view could be obtained, and the information gained by this means respecting the enemy's positions, movements and intentions, frequently proved to be of the highest value. The portable tower now invented is designed to provide such an observatory when no such steeples or other high buildings exist in convenient situations. It consists of a large hollow tube securely fixed to a platform which rests upon the ground, and in this tube are several others of gradually decreasing diameter, which pull out like the successive joints of a telescope, a number of guys and stays being provided to keep the whole vertical. The first tower, 50 feet high, weighs, with its carriage, 2,700 lbs.; the second, 70 feet high, 3,300 lbs.; and the third, 100 feet high, 5,875 lbs.

THE *London Veterinary Journal* reports that more than 2,000 horses, hurriedly sent off from England, in troopships as hurriedly fitted up, have reached their destination in South Africa—a distance of some 7,000 miles—in good condition, and with the minimum loss of 2.77 per cent. Pneumonia, pleurisy, congestion of lungs, enteritis, apoplexy, and encephalitis appear to have been the chief disorders terminating fatally during the voyage. There was one ruptured stomach and one case of glanders. In the King's Dragoon Guards two horses died of sea-sickness. There were no casualties during the disembarkation at Durban. The Army in the field now numbers some 7,000 horses, and the casualties are certain to be numerous. It is stated that the oxen are dying literally by hundreds of the disease called "red water." In one convoy that left Maritzburg for Greytown, 48 out of 190 oxen died on the way, most of them 48 hours after leaving Maritzburg. An animal will be to all appearances perfectly healthy one day, and able to do his full share of work; the same evening he sickens, and the next day he is dead, and this without premonitory symptoms of any kind.

A RECENT German invention consists of an apparatus, described as very simple in design and construction, by which an ordinary breech-loading rifle can, whenever it may be desired, be temporarily converted into a repeating arm. The apparatus holds ten cartridges, and can be carried by the soldier in his pocket. When necessary it can be fitted on the rifle in a moment, when the ten rounds can be fired just as rapidly as the same number of cartridges can be discharged from any magazine rifle.

A FEW evenings ago, says a Fort Cherry correspondent of the *London Daily News*, some Zulus were heard singing across the river what appeared to be a well-composed war song, which, freely translated, went thus:

You that have supreme power (Cetywayo),
You that have the army,
You that are the greatest chief,

The son of Lozica brought an army against you.

(Chorus) You eat them up.

They sent the red soldiers against you.

(Chorus) You annihilated them.

They sent the Rangers (Natal volunteers) against you.

(Chorus) You destroyed them.

They sent the Mounted Police against you.

(Chorus) You destroyed them.

The song is addressed to the Zulu King. "Son of Lozica" means Sir T. Shepstone.

THE late Portuguese ministry, before its retirement, concluded a treaty with Great Britain looking to the suppression of the slave trade, the development of commerce, and the civilization of Africa. The treaty provides for the freedom of commerce and navigation between the adjoining British and Portuguese colonies; declares the Bamebeze River free to the commerce of the world, and grants Great Britain facilities for the passage of troops and munitions of war across Portuguese territory to South Africa.

A SOLDIER in South Africa, writing to an English paper, the *Tiverton Gazette*, says of the Kambula Hill affair: "As regards their wounded, we can never tell, because they carry their wounded away as far as they can. On the 30th of March, the day after the battle, about eight miles from camp, we found about 500 wounded, most of them mortally, and begging us for mercy's sake not to kill them; but they got no chance after what they had done to our comrades at Isandula."

THE following, if not true, is good enough to be: Prince Peter of Oldenburg is at the head of the Imperial Russian College for girls and is very diligent in performing his duties. He lately decided to see for himself whether there were any grounds for the complaints of the poor food furnished at the Smoling Convent, where eight hundred girls are educated. Proceeding to the institution just before the usual dinner hour, he avoided the main entrance and walked straight toward the kitchen. At its door he met two soldiers carrying a huge steaming cauldron. "Halt!" he called out, "put that kettle down." The soldiers, of course, obeyed. "Bring me a spoon," added the Prince. The spoon was produced, but one of the soldiers ventured to begin a stammering remonstrance. "Hold your tongue," cried the Prince; "take off the lid. I insist on tasting it." No further objection was raised, and the Prince took a large spoonful. "You call this soup," he exclaimed; "why, it is dirty water!" "It is, your Highness," replied the soldier, "we have just been cleaning out the laundry."

THE new explosive for military use, recently introduced in Austria, appears to have remarkable properties. It consists of Nobel's explosive gelatine (formed by dissolving gun cotton in nitro glycerine), with camphor added in varying proportions (nominally 4 per cent). An interesting account of experiments made at the works of Zamyk with this explosive is now appearing in the *Revue d'Artillerie*. From experiments on iron plates it appears that, weight for weight, it is 25 per cent. stronger than the best Kieselguhr dynamite. The freezing of the charge and the priming cartridge does not diminish the inflammability and shattering force. The explosive is not sensibly altered by being under current water forty-eight hours. Fired at, in the soft state, with a rifle at twenty-five metres distance, it resists the shock; but not if frozen and placed against iron (or against wood, if frozen and containing only 1 per cent. camphor.) Its superiority, for military purposes, to ordinary explosive gelatine and other explosive is very marked. This new explosive is known as blasting gelatine.

AN official report has been lately published of the total strength of the armed forces mobilised by Russia during the recent war with Turkey. Analysing the figures contained in this return, a German military paper points out that, assuming that the details embodied in the report are correct, the armed strength of Russia is numerically greater than that of Germany, and, consequently, than that of any other European nation. The greatest number of men mobilised by Germany during the war of 1870-71 amounted to 1,350,787, of whom 863,595 were employed on French territory; while if Germany were at the present moment to mobilise all her forces, the aggregate number of officers and men of all ranks, including the Landwehr, reserves, and administrative troops, but not including any Landsturm force which might be available, would be, in round numbers, 1,500,000 men. Russia, on the other hand, according to the official report, mobilised at the outset of the late hostilities with Turkey 1,159,336 men, of whom only 97,765 were irregular troops; and this number was increased by the 1st January, 1878, to 1,598,997; and by July of the same year to 1,788,677 of all ranks, of whom, again, 148,882 were irregular or Cossack troops; the corps not mobilised comprising in round numbers 200,000 more men. Of the total number mobilised 554,462 were actually employed on the Balkan peninsula, and 112,648 on the theatre of war in Asia Minor; but to these latter must be added 202,428 more, detained to restore and maintain order in the interior of the Caucasus. A force of 73,411 men was also detailed to guard the shores of the Black Sea, so that altogether 942,949 Russian soldiers were, according to the report, actively employed during the late war.

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cessfully. N. Y. *Register Weekly*, September 26th, 1878, says, "By the com-
bination system, \$15 would make \$75, or 5 per cent.; \$50 pays \$250, or 7 per
cent.; \$100 makes \$1,000, or 10 per cent. on the stock, during the month,
according to the market." *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, June 29th:
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adopted." *New York Independent*, Sept. 12th: "The combination system is
founded upon correct business principles, and no person need be without an
income while it is kept working by Messrs. Lawrence & Co." *Brooklyn
Journal*, April 25th: "Our editor made a net profit of \$101.25 from \$20 in
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plied. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, N. Y.

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We mentioned last week the Egyptian crisis, in
which the main feature was the joint action of Eng-
land and France in urging the Khedive's abdication
for financial reasons. The Government has received
official advices that this event was consummated, by
order of the Sultan, on the 20th of June, the Khedive ab-
dicating in favor of his son, Prince Tewfik, who
was immediately proclaimed Viceroy of Egypt, at
the Citadel, in Cairo, while a salute was fired of 101
guns. The change of rulers was effected quietly.

In another column will be found a brief reference to
the meeting of the National Rifle Association on Tues-
day. In order to prevent misapprehension by Army
teams, we desire to point out that the action taken by
the directors of the N. R. A., on Tuesday, does not per-
mit the back position in the International match, or any
other established match in which the Army teams are
likely to enter. The reports in some of the daily
newspapers might mislead.

The closing exercises of the third session of the Royal
Military College at Kingston, Canada, were held on
Thursday, June 26. The number of cadets in attendance
is 70, and it is expected that this number will be in-
creased next term to 75 or 90.

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HOW TO PERPETUATE OUR NAVY.

The general question as to how our Navy is to be im-
proved is discussed in three articles in the *United Ser-
vice Quarterly* for July; one is by Admiral Porter, on
"Naval Education and Organization," another by Cap-
tain W. T. Truxtun, U. S. N., on "Reform in the
Navy," and the third on "United States Training
Ships," by Captain S. B. Luce, U. S. N. Admiral
Porter combats the idea that our naval officers should
be educated for war service alone, and shows how
necessary it is that they should "cultivate the pursuits
of science, literature, and art, which will prove to them
an everlasting source of pleasure on shipboard." The
education of the Naval Academy has, the Admiral
thinks, a tendency "to make a man a mere machine,
confine his intellectual faculties within a certain sphere,
and take from him independence of thought instead of
expanding his mind and giving such pleasure to the
graduates in after life as is afforded by an education at
Cambridge or Oxford, Harvard or Yale." The Admiral
would establish on shipboard something in the nature of
branches of the Naval Institute, officers uniting "in the
evenings in a discussion of natural sciences, natural his-
tory, geography, literature, and the fine arts, or other
topics, where each one could take his part."

Captain Truxtun argues, somewhat in the same line,
that "the days when a loud voice and a strong stomach
make a good officer" ended when the memory of the
war of '12 faded with the lapse of time, "to be replaced
by an era producing an equally brave, but a more highly
educated class." He comes to an entirely opposite con-
clusion from Admiral Porter in some respects. The
Admiral wishes the distinction between staff and line to
be still more sharply defined. Captain Truxtun would
obliterate it altogether and educate naval officers, as
Army officers are educated at West Point, for any de-
partment of the service they may select. "Let the
Naval Academy," he says, "complete its work by giv-
ing an education which will enable all its graduates to
fill any post and perform any duty required of them.
Abolish a distinctive engineer corps, and let all be naval
officers. Annapolis is rapidly improving the service,
and when the day comes that the Navy embraces the
revenue marine, coast survey, and life-saving services,
with no corps distinctions save the medical, and all shall
be graduates of the Naval Academy, the rank question
will be buried. The method by which this is to be
brought about is simply to stop all new corps appoint-
ments and detail a graduate of Annapolis, as vacancies
occur, to perform the duties of engineer, paymaster,
marine officer, naval instructor, and civil engineer.
The present staff officers should be allowed to remain
in the service and die out, in order to prevent injustice
to them or shock to the naval system. On the same
system of gradual absorption, the revenue marine service
should be swallowed up by the Navy."

The life-saving service would naturally follow the
revenue marine into the Navy, and "the coast survey
should belong directly and wholly to the Navy," as well
as the light-house service, for "the duty of keeping the
channels properly marked, all buoys and beacons in
good order, and all lights bright, belongs, from the very
nature of things, to the sea-faring man. The position of
keeper could advantageously be filled by many of our
retired warrant or partially disabled petty officers."

We are inclined to think that Captain Truxtun has
the best of the argument, and that he leads in the direc-
tion which naval reform must follow. His article and
that of Admiral Porter are significant indications of the
fact that our thoughtful naval officers recognize the
necessity of adopting the principle, in this practical
country, of "pay as you go." To save the Navy from
adverse or destructive legislation it is necessary to make
it every day apparent that it has some more present
mission than to provide for the contingency of war.
Like the dwellers on the slopes of Vesuvius, the people
of this country are slow to believe that there is ever to
be another eruption. They will continue to eat and
drink; to marry and to be given in marriage until the
catastrophe comes, finding them with little or no other
preparation for it than such as is to be found in the
existence of organizations which they have been able to

gi
Navy upon a more secure footing, which Admiral
Porter's does not, being more general in its character.
Certainly, the cultivation of naval officers cannot be too
warmly encouraged, but that is largely a matter of in-
dividual ambition. What the Navy most needs just
now is a union among its officers in all departments
toward some common end, having in view the good of
the service as a whole. If such a union could be brought
about it would do much to put an end to those internal
dissensions in the Navy that give such encouragement to
those who would "reform it altogether," and out of
existence. Captain Truxtun should not forget, however,
that the system of education at West Point, which ex-
cites his admiration, does not save the Army altogether
from the perplexities of the staff question. Happily,
however, it is not so vexatious as in the Navy, there
being more or less interchange between the staff and
line, and they have never yet organized themselves into
hostile camps.

"What good ships are" is another question considered
in Captain Truxtun's very interesting and able article.
His conclusion is that "no vessel of our Navy should be
built that draws over ten feet at her load line." This
certainly does away with the possibility of those heavy
broadside iron-clads, against which we set our faces
from the beginning, even when prominent naval "au-
thorities" were crying out, "great is Diana of the
Ephesians."

"If this assertion seems radical," says Captain Trux-
tun, "it must be borne in mind that the Navy wants
radical reform. We have no use for heavy and expen-
sive frigates, while we do want vessels which can enter
all our ports, and which are not expensive to keep in
running order. The late war taught us the value of
light draught vessels." "Never mind what English or
French officers say. If our 'cheese boxes on a raft'
teach them a great truth let us glory in it. Let them
build their heavy, over-weighted iron-clads to carry
enormous guns, and send them here for us to blow up
with our heavy torpedoes, for the use of which our
harbors are wonderfully well adapted." "The mirth of
the French Admiral at Montevideo did not," continues
Capt. Truxtun, "stop the advance of our wonderful
fleet of 'Parker Veiners'—three brigs and one light,
rather river steamer—sent to reduce the strong fort at
Humaita," where we "were fortunate enough, by the
display of the most ludicrously wonderful naval force
the world has ever seen, not only to succeed in our de-
mands, but to escape the most humiliating defeat, if
resistance had been offered." Those wretched coal
steamers were selected because they were light draft,
and the moral is, "cut adrift from the traditions of the
past, burn not only our ships but our books, and build
some new American vessels, but no heavy iron-plated
cruisers." In burning his books we should advise the
gallant Captain to preserve the file of the *ARMY AND
NAVY JOURNAL*. In it he will find some wholesome ex-
pressions of opinion on this very subject.

Capt. Luce gives the history of the establishment of
our training ships, and a description of their routine, and
discusses their importance with his usual earnestness
and ability. "The exercises and drills of the training-
ships," he concludes, "should be the standard of excel-
lence throughout the service—the ship itself a model of
good order and efficiency. If it be a question then be-
tween ships' routine and recitations, we unhesitatingly
say, 'Let the latter be dispensed with!' The school-
ship, to succeed, must be a school of practice. But ex-
perience has shown that a judicious blending of ship's
duties and studies is possible, so that neither need be
thrown out. It is well known that on board of a well-
disciplined ship exercises are carried on, and everything
is kept in beautiful order, while the crew have plenty
of spare time on their hands. It is this spare time that,
on board the school-ship, is devoted to studies.

This number of the *United Service* has also secured

valuable articles on "deep sea sounding," by Capt. George E. Belknap, U. S. N., which shows something of what our Navy is already doing in the direction indicated by Admiral Porter and Capt. Truxtun. "In this work new and interesting points of experience are constantly developed; the weather, sea, currents and qualities of ship impose ever-varying phases and conditions, but an earnest and interested officer knows how to meet them, and finds pleasure in doing so. At every cast he sees something new to admire and marvel at, and feels a wondering delight in grasping the specimen cups and thermometers as they come back, chilled almost ice-cold, from their long-questioning journey to the depths below him; the wire so fine as to look almost as light as a cobweb in air, and seeming a miracle of strength and perfection. He feels, too, that in time of peace he could not be more usefully employed, and has a fraction of knowing that at every cast he is adding a fact to the sum of human knowledge, and contributing materially towards the solution of the great problem which, until a recent period, hung from the beginning over the face of the waters and vexed the heart of man with unanswered questions."

WEST POINT AND WOOLWICH.

To the report of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for 1878, Gen. Sir J. W. Fitzmayer appends some critical observations. He says:

"In attaching my signature to these reports I do so agreeing that so long as the system which now exists at our military institutions has to be carried out they are satisfactory; but the word 'discipline' in such a system is, to my mind, entirely out of place, and ought not to be used. It implies restraint of some kind on those subjected to it, either for the good of the country or the individual, or for both combined. I can find little or no restraint of any kind at the institutions mentioned; indulgence, I might almost say indulgence only, seems to me to be the keynote to the whole structure, and credit is taken because offences under it are rare or do not at all occur. A man who gets all he can possibly want, with scarcely the trouble of asking for it, can hardly be said to be under discipline, or to deserve credit for never opposing it. I cannot think that the system is a good one, or that the military service of the country, or the character of the individuals subject to it are benefited." At Woolwich especially, it seems the "cadets are indulged in balls and concerts, billiards, and smoking rooms, all of which may be harmless in later life, but which it should be no part of a public military institution to encourage or foster in any way. Not only is this the case, but even in their rooms, which should be dormitories and nothing more, luxuries and comforts hardly too much for school girls would seem to be thought commendable, and there are many of them furnished in a manner which ought not to be tolerated in an institution of which simplicity in every respect ought to be the ruling principle. Agitation in addition to the regular ration, "potted meats, hams and tongues, and, I think, jams and marmalades, are also afforded by the authorities to those who can pay for them. I look upon all this as objectionable in the extreme, for it tends to make distinctions where no distinction of the kind, or, indeed, of any other, ought to be allowed. I have seen on one of my visits to Woolwich such articles as pint bottles of claret before cadets at dinner. It is true it was stated to have been on 'the recommendation of the doctor,' but what are we all coming to if young men from 16 to 18 are to be thus medically treated? Surely youths of the age mentioned who are in such a condition as to require pints of claret to keep up their stamina have made a mistake in attempting to enter the military profession."

Contrast this with the description given by Mr. Wm. H. Ridgway, in *Scribner's Monthly* for July, of life at the Military and Naval Institutions at West Point and Annapolis, and see how much the comparison is to the credit of our own system. At West Point, as at Annapolis, every measure possible is taken to prevent other distinctions being drawn among cadets than those based upon merit. The son of a millionaire is compelled to wear precisely the same clothing, and to occupy precisely the same kind of a room, as the son of a clerk or mechanic.

It occasionally happens that a cadet considers that the uniform trousers issued to him are not stylish in cut, or that the uniform cap does not sit lightly upon his head, and obtains duplicates from some fashionable tailor in the city, or as soon as they are discovered, the smuggled articles are invariably confiscated. The rooms are furnished alike, and the occupants are not allowed to adorn or add to them in any way. If the furnishings were left to the taste or discretion of the cadets, it is obvious that, when off duty, one might have a drawing-room and could entertain in easy chairs on Turkey carpets; while the other, who is struggling through the Academy with only his salary to support him, might have a cheerless den with a chair, a table, and a rush-light in it. But the cadet has no privilege which his fellows do not share, and though his parents may supply him with unlimited pocket-money, he is not given an opportunity to spend it. He is not allowed to visit a shop or to receive parcels from abroad without the consent of the superintendent; and the mess is a common one, to which no additions may be made by individuals. There are two cadets to each room; no carpets, no pictures on the walls, and not more than a dozen books. The occupants are required, when they are called at six o'clock in the morning, to roll up their bedding, to sweep the floor, to dust the furniture; and they are punished if they are found lying down on their beds before "taps," which is the signal to put out the lights at ten p. m. The discipline seems severe to a civilian, and a nervous or peevish boy could not endure it. Several offences—such as intoxication, falsehood, libel, hazing, duelling and dishonesty—are punished by dismissal; others are punished by fine, confinement or the abridgment of leisure hours.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

THE march of improvement, or suggested improvement, in the British service, has at last reached the drum-major, and we find an English contemporary saying: "Now, that the position of non-commissioned officers is almost certain to be seriously considered and improved, we trust that among others the drum-majors will not be lost sight of. The pay of color-sergeants should be certainly raised, and the drum-majors placed on the same footing as regards pay as the color-sergeant. On appointment they should receive at least 3s. per day. The same is the case with the orderly room-clerk. The drum-major has a great deal of responsibility; he has

to instruct men and boys in music, to teach them to play the flute, drum and bugle, to see that these duties are properly carried out, and is responsible for their discipline, messing and interior economy. The drum-major is the most expensively dressed non-commissioned officer in the regiment. He is expected to be always well-dressed; and the pay he gets, 2s. 3d. per day, is insufficient to keep up the position he holds." We need only add that we hope to see the movement in regard to non-commissioned officers, thus begun on the other side of the ocean, simultaneously pushed on this side. Only the other day, a London daily newspaper, speaking of the reinforcements for Lord Chelmsford, said: "The forces out in Natal are utterly inadequate to the occasion. The few regulars, about 1,000 in all, are composed chiefly of young, unseasoned soldiers, and what are much wanted are some good, steady non-commissioned officers to 'leaveen the lump.' The Zulus are hard fighters, are well-armed, have an excellent commissariat, and are gathering their forces together at various points favorable for attack; their spies are very zealous, and in fact it will need all Gen. Lord Chelmsford's proved sagacity and the ability of his gallant and experienced staff to avert a possibly overpowering disaster to our large and important colony." The instinctive casting about for good, steady, non-commissioned officers, in this moment of danger, as one of the first reliances to avert disaster, is very suggestive. But it has often had a parallel in American military experience.

Congress adjourned at 5 p. m., on Tuesday, the Mar. shall's Appropriation bill being vetoed, and no action taken thereon. Altogether, the Army and the Navy may congratulate themselves on the session just ended. It has provided needed appropriations, and has left alone or frowned down some injurious propositions. Its few sins toward the services have been of omission rather than commission, and were there more, its liberal action in regard to promotions would cover them. The following are all the acts and resolutions of naval and military interest which were passed by both Houses and signed by the President, thus becoming laws:

Making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for constructing jetties and other works at South Pass, Mississippi River.

Amending sections 1,417, 1,418, 1,419, 1,420, and 1,634 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the Navy.

Authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned ordnance for the monument of Col. Robert L. McCook, of the Ninth Ohio Volunteers, in Cincinnati.

Extending the pension of Gen. James Shields to his widow and children, and granting a special pension to the widow of Col. Fletcher Webster.

To provide for the appointment of a Mississippi River Commission for the improvement of said river from the head of the passes near its mouth to its head waters.

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the construction of a refrigerating ship for the disinfection of vessels and cargoes.

To authorize the Secretary of War to release certain lands (at Plattsburg) to the people of the State of New York.

To provide for filling vacancies in the office of Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place vessels and hulks at the disposal of Commissioners of Quarantine or other proper persons at the ports of the United States.

Donating granite blocks to Mower Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at New Orleans, La.

THE Commanding General, Department of the South, has made timely provision this year against the ravages of yellow fever, by removing the garrison at New Orleans to Atlanta, that at Baton Rouge to Little Rock, Ark., and Mount Vernon Bks, Ala., that at Key West to Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, and that at Fort Barrancas, Fla., to Atlanta, Ga.

COMMENTING last week on the Prince Imperial's death, we said that a youth of his inexperience ought never to have been sent on the most difficult and dangerous duty yet developed in the Zulu war. This opinion has since been confirmed by later news. A correspondent of the *London Times* says: "The quartermaster-general disobeyed Lord Chelmsford's orders by sending the Prince on a dangerous expedition, the escort of which deserted its duty. In the whole affair there is not one redeeming feature." Not only was it a blunder to "give his head" to the gallant young Prince on such an expedition, but, when the disaster came, every body ran away from him. The troopers who were with the Prince Imperial when he was killed declare, in contradiction to Lieut. Carey's statement, that the survivors galloped two or three miles without stopping. The troop ship *Orontes*, with the body, is expected to reach England next Tuesday. The Duke of Cambridge has approved the proposal for a general Army subscription to raise a memorial to the late Prince Imperial, and heads the list. But that is tardy reparation for the results of miserable lack of common sense or reckless disobedience of orders.

WE have to record this week the death of Paymaster-General John O. Bradford, of the retired and reserved list of the Navy, which occurred on Friday, June 27, at his residence, 114 Montague street, Brooklyn. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware, and appointed to the Navy, as a purser, March 14, 1845, from Pennsylvania,

under President Polk. He was attached first to the sloop *Saratoga*, and thence successively to the sloops *Germantown* and *Portsmouth*, serving on the latter for two years on the African coast. In 1854, he was assigned to the Boston Navy-yard, and from 1855 to 1858 served on the *San Jacinto*, of the East India squadron, and afterwards in the receiving ship at Boston. His subsequent service was as fleet paymaster of the South Atlantic squadron, in 1863 and 1864; as inspector of pensions, in New York, 1865; as fleet paymaster of the European squadron, in 1867; and as paymaster-general in New York in 1869. If we do not mistake, his last service was as chief of the Bureau of Provisions. He was retired in 1877, at his own request. The wife of Paymaster-General Bradford was a daughter of the well known Boston preacher to seamen, Father Taylor. Paymaster Bradford was 64 years old. The funeral services took place at 3 p. m. last Monday, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

LIEUT.-GEN. R. H. ANDERSON, C. S. A., died last week Thursday, in Beaufort, S. C., of apoplexy, in the sixty-third year of his age. When at West Point, only a fortnight before, as a member of the Board of Visitors, he had seemed full of life and strength. Born in South Carolina, he was appointed from that State to West Point in 1838, graduating in 1842 No. 40 in a class of 56. He entered the 2d Dragoons as brevet 2d lieutenant July 1, 1842, and was promoted to be 2d lieutenant July 16, 1844; 1st lieutenant September 21, 1844; brevet captain April 18, 1847, for gallantry at Cerro Gordo; captain March 3, 1855, and that rank he held when, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, he resigned and entered the Confederate service, being made colonel of the 1st South Carolina Infantry. He took a prominent part in Pope's campaign of 1862, as division commander in Hill's Corps. At Antietam he was severely wounded in the hip. In the Wilderness he had command of Longstreet's Corps after Longstreet was wounded, and fought this corps (the 1st) of Lee's Army throughout the bloody campaign, until relieved by the recovery and return of Longstreet at Petersburg, in the latter part of October. Then he was appointed to the command of the 4th Corps, which Beauregard had held up to that time.

It is a singular and profitable subject of reflection that a soldier like Lieut.-Gen. Anderson, who stands aloof from politics, slips away from life almost unnoticed, while the death, a short time previous, of Lieut.-Gen. R. Taylor, C. S. A., who had never seen a tenth part of the fighting or the important services of Anderson, but had made ten times as much capital of it, by tongue and pen, became the occasion of funeral pageants and of three-column eulogies even in Northern newspapers, as though some military genius had fallen.

ON June 24, at Washington, died Commander William C. West, of the retired and reserved list of the Navy. Commander West was born in New York, and was appointed from that State to the Navy January 30, 1841. He rose through all the grades and by service in many seas. At the outbreak of the rebellion, on his return from a cruise on the sloop *Vincennes*, of the African squadron, he was assigned to duty at the Naval Observatory. In 1862 he was promoted lieutenant-commander, and was stationed at the Navy yard, Boston; afterward on the store ship *Vermont*, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and then at Beaufort, N. C., where he remained in command until November, 1865. On April 26, 1866, he was retired under the act of April 21, 1864, as not recommended for promotion on account of physical disability. The last register gives his record up to January 1 as follows: Total sea service, 16 years, 7 months; shore or other duty, 8 years, 5 months; unemployed, 12 years, 11 months—to which must be added the nearly six months that have since elapsed.

A RECENT writer complains that at Missolonghi the Greeks fought the very noblest battle of modern times, yet when a French sculptor sent to Missolonghi a statue in memory of the defence, the Greeks are said to have practised at it as a target. "These are the freaks of a national character lowered, but not ruined, by many centuries of subjection." Before, however, this criticism is accepted, it would be well to know what sort of statue was sent in commemoration. We have seen some statues which would be not at all out of place as targets. The elder Greeks used to be experts on the subject of sculpture, and perhaps some of their descendants at Missolonghi may be over fastidious on the same subject, instead of degraded below the average of nations.

WE understand that the rejection, by the Senate, of the nomination of Capt. E. Barrett, to be commodore, has no reference whatever to fitness for promotion; but

is due to a doubt raised as to whether another officer, his former superior, was properly retired or not, and if he is entitled to promotion, instead of Capt. Barrett. This question will retard Capt. Barrett's promotion until the next session of Congress, but we presume no longer. Capt. Barrett is the officer who volunteered to accompany Capt. Ringgold, of the *Sabine*, as his ordnance officer, to fight the *Merrimac*, when that vessel was creating havoc among our vessels in Hampton Roads. His services have been and are distinguished and valuable.

A MILES CITY, Montana, correspondent of the N. Y. Times, describes a murder trial he recently witnessed there. The case was that of three Cheyennes—Hole-in-the-Breast, Stretched Neck, and Black Wolf—who were charged with having murdered last spring a soldier of the 2d United States Cavalry while engaged with a party setting up telegraph poles several miles west of Miles City:

The jail facilities are limited in this place, and a short shrift was given them, the 7th of July being appointed for their execution. Two of the condemned Cheyennes, however, rejected even this brief period of life, and were found dead in their cell on the following morning. They had sought death in a cool and deliberate manner, so unparalled as to provoke the admiration of even their white foes. Although handcuffed, and chained by the ankles to a bull-ring in the floor, they had succeeded in hanging themselves by a belt-strap to an iron bar in the aperture of the cell-door. The same strap was used by both, one waiting until the other was dead, and then lifting down the corpse, deliberately removing the strap, and adjusting it for his own strangling. There was much excitement in the morning when the double suicide was discovered—the predominant feeling in the crowd being, apparently, one of disappointment at being cheated out of a public execution. A Cheyenne at Fort Keogh, being asked his opinion of the act, replied: "Big fools—stout hearts!" He expressed the universal sentiment.

The committee appointed in England on the army system will consist of Gen. Lord Airey, president; Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala, Gov. of Gibraltar; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Patrick McDougall, Commander-in-Chief in Canada; Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. W. Norman, Bengal Staff Corps; Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Armstrong, Deputy Adjutant-Gen.; Major-Gen. Sir A. Allison, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; and two officers in command of battalions or who have only lately retired on half-pay. The committee will inquire into the system of brigade depots and linked battalions, the period of service in the ranks, and the position and status of non-commissioned officers.

Those of the Army to be chosen to places in the team to represent the Military Division of the Atlantic in the fall matches at Creedmoor, are now being rapidly concentrated at Governor's Island, where daily and careful practice is maintained. The military teams from the Divisions of the Pacific and Missouri will also soon arrive at Governor's Island, and no pains will be spared to afford the Army a chance to distinguish itself at Creedmoor.

At last accounts the Bolivian agent in Peru was ignorant of the proclamation, reported to have been issued by Bolivia, authorizing privateers sailing under her flag to seize Chilean merchandise, even in neutral ships, and not contraband of war. The original announcement of the proclamation was from a Chilean source. The British Admiralty have ordered the detention of a torpedo-boat, purchased by the Peruvian government, which put into Sheerness for repairs.

The non-adoption of the proposed new uniform for Army officers has caused some little dissatisfaction, but the present uniform seems to be generally liked, and is undoubtedly becoming. Possibly the proposed change may be substantially adopted later on when Army affairs of the future have shaken into their places.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun says that, as a consequence of the appointment by the President, of Messrs. Smith and Creary as paymasters in the Army, at the next session of Congress a bill will be introduced reducing the number of paymasters in the Army and Navy, and prohibiting the further appointment of civilians to those offices.

The departure of the *Jeannette* had been set down for July 1, but it was delayed. The *Alaska* has gone to Mare Island, presumably to land her armament and ship coal, stores, etc., with a view of acting as convoy. In another column will be found interesting details of the outfit of the expedition.

The London World says: "In consideration of the gallantry displayed by the non-commissioned officers and men at Rorke's Drift, the issue has been sanctioned of one pair of trousers and one flannel shirt to each man who was present on the occasion to compensate for damage done to their clothing.

Poor foolish France, to glory over partial,
Oft makes a common soldier a field marshal;
Great (!) Britain, from a plethora of riches,
Rewards (!) her heroes with a pair of breeches!"

The court-martial on the two lieutenants of H. M. gunboat *Cherub* for running that vessel ashore off Heli-goland, has been brought to a conclusion at Sheerness. The evidence taken was very voluminous. The court sentenced Lieut. A. G. Fullerton, the commander of the *Cherub*, to be reprimanded, and Lieut. J. G. Bremer, one six months' seniority, and to be dismissed his ship.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

NON-COMMISSIONED PROMOTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Thanks for your article in JOURNAL June 28, in regard to promotion of non-commissioned officers. We should have *regimental* and not *company* promotion, and then the seniors of the several grades would get their just dues. In this matter, you, an outsider, see better what is good for the Army than those inside. Yours, etc.,

CORPORAL PANACHE.

ARMY LAUNDRESSES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I noticed in your last a letter from "Camp Huachuca," on the well worn subject of "Army Laundresses." The plea in their behalf was good, but it cannot be denied that if the small Army authorized by law is to be always available for active service, the *impedimenta* must be reduced to a minimum. The "customs of service" have grown to such gigantic proportions that only arbitrary treatment can bring the Army to that condition which the public good demands.

With respect,

LIGHT INFANTRYMAN.

THE REVISED REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The long agony is over, the Army breathes again, and I trust it may be allowed to draw a free breath for some years to come. Now, at the commencement of a new Army year, cannot we have a new set of regulations to go by? The "R. A. R." of 1863, if not obsolete, are so obscured by subsequent decisions, orders, etc., as to be worse than useless, nay, often dangerous; for if you obey the *regulation*, you at the same time possibly disobey some subsequent *order* which supersedes it. I am of opinion that the General of the Army can himself make suitable regulations for the interior economy of the Army. We have plenty of orders on finance, boards, quartermaster's duties, etc. What is wanted to make the Army efficient is a well-defined code which will establish a system and put the machine in thorough working order. Respectfully,

VETERAN.

THE SULLY STORY.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 28, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The article copied into your last issue from the *Yankee Herald*, relative to the late Gen. Sully, sets forth one of those slanderous fictions that we are accustomed to hear of nearly every old officer of the Army who has ever served on the frontier. These publications are invariably made after an officer's death, when notice of them by the party most interested is impossible. In the present instance the story is so full of mis-statements that it is but just to the memory of so good and noble a man as Gen. Sully was to contradict the story, which is manufactured from whole cloth, and contains no truth, in fact, from beginning to end. Gen. Sully did not leave "a very valuable estate in Philadelphia," nor had he any estate in that city, or elsewhere, worth several hundred thousand dollars. His estate consisted simply of his savings from his pay during many years of service, a sum barely sufficient to maintain his family and educate his children. Respectfully yours,

FRED. H. E. EBSTEIN, 1st Lieut. 21st Inf.

CAPT. BELKNAP AND THE TUSCARORA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Cannot the officers of the Naval Service and the reading public generally hope that Capt. Belknap will embody his experience on the *Tuscarora* in a book form? His exceedingly interesting and well written articles on "Deep Sea Sounding" in the *United Service*, show that a more extended account of deep sea sounding and the results of the *Tuscarora's* cruise would be most readable.

The cruise of the *Challenger* resulted in a multitude of books; all of value, and all more or less popular. The *Tuscarora*, with her modest outfit, and in her short cruise, did very much that is worthy of being preserved in a permanent form. I need hardly add the remark, which is self-evident to a reader of Capt. Belknap's articles, that no one would make a more competent or more interesting historian of its cruise than its able commander.

C. H. S.

CANDIDATES FOR VACANCIES.

CAMP P. R. DETROIT, MICH.,
NEAR ATLANTA, GA., June 24, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Quite a long period—nearly half a score of years—has elapsed since I have "taken a quill in hand" to communicate with your JOURNAL, which has increased in usefulness as years have rolled by.

This time, I desire to modestly protest against the future appointment of civilians as officers of the Army, to command men who, more and more, need none but those of experienced military education to exercise authority over them. Indeed, even the young gentlemen fresh from the "Point," as they phrase it, soon find that the old soldier needs neither "frills" nor patronizing airs to inspire his ready obedience, but that tact which only outcrops from experience; that dignified *solidity of deportment* that conveys an idea of assured confidence, which no inexperienced citizen can bring into the Army.

Of course during the war time, many excellent officers came from the volunteer army, but they came as soldiers of experience, and not as civilians entering the service to be educated. How ridiculous for a commissioned officer to take his sword in one hand and tactics in the other to go out to drill the old, old saw into men, who must bear with the blunders of the youngster, and "do the thing wrong" by his order, without the right of even a look of protestation! Will the President yield to political powers, and foist upon the Army an invoice of raw material? There is sufficient ability, tact and experience among the enlisted men of the Army to fill all vacancies not filled by graduates of the Military Academy. If there is encouragement so to do, the enlisted man will prepare himself for promotion. Let the West Pointers be the heaven "to leaven the whole lump," in so far as to the qualities not generally possessed by the enlisted men are concerned. Very truly, PRIVATE.

THE U. S. S. "ANTIETAM."

AS EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT OF THE LEAGUE ISLAND
NAVY YARD, PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I send this letter to your valuable journal with a request that you will give it a place, as a "forlorn hope," imagining that perhaps it will, before it is too late, "carry" the heart of some sensible man in power, who will stay the hands of the authorities that be, in throwing away \$7,500 to build a temporary marine barracks on board the above ship.

This sum was appropriated by act of Congress, last session, before even a proper consideration was given to the matter. Since then it turns out, and has been made manifest to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, that a staunch brick barracks that would last till the end of time could be built for the same amount of money on any part of the island that the Government should think proper.

I do not suppose that, in the history of all the Navy yards of the world a more absurd idea ever emanated from the brains of any man than this, when all the reasons against it are taken into consideration. The location is the most unhealthy on the island, the south and southwest winds conveying all the malarial of the low, swampy lands into the vicinity of the ship. She is moored in an out-of-the-way place, in a corner of the back channel, where there is no current to carry away the offal-poisoned water of closets and all the other filth accumulating from 150 men. The vessel rises and falls with the tide twice in twenty-four hours, lying on the bottom in the mud the last half of each tide. It is easy to imagine what kind of an atmosphere would be got up in a short time in such a location.

In the second place, it is unprecedented to build a temporary wooden barracks on a vessel, with \$1,000,000 worth of equipment stores, offices, rigging loft, sail loft, paint room and general store house, when there are hundreds of acres of good land unoccupied all around to select a site from.

It is not only in a sanitary point of view that this matter should attract attention. Some consideration should be given to the danger of fire. Should that take place, not only would the barracks be burned up, but also the whole equipment department of the yard, for the ship being old, and the woodwork sundried and full of combustible matter, she would go up like a bonfire on the 4th of July. Instead of sending a body of men on board to enhance the danger of fire, it would be better to expend \$500 or so on lightning conductors, to try and save her from being struck by lightning, especially as we are approaching a period of unusual disturbance of the elements, owing to the perihelion of Jupiter and other large planets within the next few years.

The money appropriated for this purpose, \$7,500, cannot be used for any other purpose without an act of Congress; but that money "will keep" till next session, when the Honorable Secretary of the Navy can place the matter in its proper light before the Naval Committee of the House, and get the bill altered, to enable him to build a barracks on shore, where it ought to be, and where it eventually would be, as in the course of time the yard shall get built up into a first-class naval station. Economy being the order of the day with the Government, the proposed plan of the floating barracks, with over 1,000 tons of inflammable material, would naturally give rise to the question, in the mind of any sensible man, "Where does the economy come in?" and where, in the name of every thing that is sensible, has the common sense of the authorities gone to?

EX HIGH PRIVATE.

OUR CAVALRY.

FORT RUSSELL, WYOMING, June 25, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your leader of June 21 the following appears, upon which I beg to make comment: "The article of Gen. Cooke, to which a correspondent refers in another column, presents with force the arguments for the cavalry of the olden time, which have already appeared in the JOURNAL in articles contributed by Gen. Cooke himself, Gen. Merritt and others."

I cannot speak for Gen. Cooke, except to express a high opinion of his views on professional matters, and to claim the greatest regard for his cultivation and practical ability as a cavalry officer; but for myself I object to being placed in the class of "non-progressivists" and charged even by implication with adhering blindly to the principles of the cavalry "of ye olden time." And, by the way, I think Gen. Cooke, if we may judge of an officer by his works, has shown a reasonable spirit for innovation by proposing before the war a system of tactics of which the present is a poor imitation, and by now admitting the carbine as an arm for cavalry.

If fighting, writing, talking and contending for the retention of the sabre for cavalry, places an officer in the category of the "ancients," then I will have to submit

to the assignment, but am rejoiced to find myself in excellent company, both at home and abroad.

Those who contend for changes in the cavalry service forget the changes which have been made in our, to us, recent experience in the war. Did we not learn and profit by our practical lessons at that time, as well as the infantry and artillery? Nay, more, did not our most experienced officers, the first year of the war, show a disposition for change and improvement, not discovered in the other arms of the service until later, the one by devising and proposing new tactics, and the others by approving them? The truth is the cavalry was at that time inclined to innovation and improvement more than any other arm of the service, and the changes for the better were prevented by officers bred and trained in the other arms of the service. And it is equally true, as was but natural, under the existence of this state of things, that the cavalry emerged from the war as well fitted for service under the improvements in modern warfare as was any other arm. We lost much by not being organized the first two years of the war, but still we learned enough towards the close to teach the cavalry of the old world lessons it is likely to profit by. We exploded the twin theories adhered to by the old leaders, that cavalry was not a defensive arm, and that a cavalry soldier could not fight well on foot and at the same time be effective in a mounted charge. In short, we illustrated to the world the fact that all instruction given him as a soldier better fitted the cavalry man for his legitimate duties, provided he was not required on foot to contend with mounted soldiers.

Sir Henry Havelock, in speaking of the cavalry action at Dinwiddie C. H. and Five Forks, says: "Without one thought of disparagement to our splendid cavalry, who have no more sincere admirer than the writer, it is not too much to say that no British cavalry but he has ever been associated with have either the arms, training, equipment, or instruction, to have enabled them under similar circumstances to play this part of independent and unsupported self-sufficing action at a distance from the other two arms."

We presume our claim to having graduated with honor in the school of war will not be disputed in this country. Then, why cripple us by depriving us of part of the means by which these honors were gathered? As well take an arm from Hanlan, and a leg from Weston, with a view to improving their chances for future victories in their respective athletic contests.

Does any one suppose that Buford, the finished soldier by education, with his brigade commanders Chapman and Devin, soldiers by experience, would not have thrown away their sabres early in the war, if they had found them useless incumbrances? But it is folly to pursue this theme further. Either our cavalry officers and soldiers during the war were without sound judgment and capacity to profit by their experience, or they, by not discarding the sabre, should silence the clamors of those whose experience in the arm is limited.

What we know to be good let us hold fast to. Our armament as we finished the war is one dictated by prudence, proved by experience, and sanctified by well earned glories. If either arm should be given up as overweighting the soldier and being least useful, let it be the pistol; but let the cavalry retain the carbine, and above all the sabre. Very respectfully, etc.,

W. MERRITT, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.,
Colonel 5th Cavalry.

WANTS OF THE SOLDIER VERSUS RE-ORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: So much has been written on the reorganization of the Army, that the mass of American citizens have reason to believe we are a disorganized mob, while the contrary exists, and no finer body of men can be found in any country. Why an organization which stood successfully the test of our recent war is not considered a good one, can only be explained by the desire of some few for advancement, to be obtained only by a general mixing up. It is a good plan to let well-enough alone, and with the establishment of infantry and cavalry schools of instruction, and examinations for promotion, no better system could be had. What we wish to call attention to, is that amid all this howl for reorganization, the absolute and necessary wants of the soldier are neglected.

Congress by law gives the soldier so many ounces of flour as part of his ration; by a War Department order he receives only a portion of what the law allows him, and this in many cases is a serious deprivation, and in all well managed companies flour has to be bought from a saving on sugar and coffee, to buy bread to satisfy their hunger. This saving on flour makes the post fund, to pay the baker, buy books, and support the regimental band. Let the Commissary Department pay the baker, the band, if not kept up by Congress, by subscriptions in the regiments (if sufficient *esprit* exists—if not it is not wanted), and books to be obtained by a portion of the fines on soldiers.

No vegetables are issued, and, to be obtained, have to be bought by a like saving, giving a scant return, and when the saving is in coffee or sugar, as is usually the case, no evidence, except from the company cook's assertion, exists of there being such a beverage. Plates, bowls, knives, spoons, forks, etc., are bought by taking from the man's stomach. This saving makes the "company fund" a source of great trouble and dissatisfaction among the men, and should be done away with. Let the Commissary Department issue the whole ration, including vegetables—when the latter cannot be obtained, issue so much more of some other article; all the utensils with which to cook and eat the ration should be supplied by the same Department, or the Q. M. Department.

Again, we have a "Soldier's Home"—one only in name—for few deserving men ever make use of it, and for which thousands of dollars are taken from the soldier. The only ones cognizant of the amount and its

handling are the "Ring" in Washington. Valuable property has been bought, beautifully laid out at great expense; fountains, gardens, etc., eclipsing Boss Shepherd in his endeavors to beautify Washington, making lovely drives for members of Congress, or a summer residence for the President of the United States. All this is not for the benefit of the soldier, and, as it now stands, is a shameful injustice. At every garrison two-thirds of the fines or stoppages of pay against men for misdemeanors, should be used at the post itself for the purpose of buying libraries, building gymnasiums, bowling alleys, etc., and in contributing in every possible way to the amusement as well as improvement of the men. The bad soldier is not only fined but confined, and the good man has to do his duty, with no reward for so doing.

Again, you will find crowded in one barrack room sometimes 40 or more men, of all kinds and classes, good, bad and indifferent, from the honest, simple farm boy, to the escaped jail bird, all obliged to mix together, and, of course, the bad influence is the strongest—no privacy nor means of escape from it—not even when a wash room exists (they are generally open sheds) for bathing, exposed to the public gaze. I have seen men walk by the hour on the porches, to get away from the crowds inside; and in this one room you will find one small table, with two small candles, for the use of those men, and thus either end of the room will be dark, and the only rest for the men who are not gambling and occupying the table and lights is to lay on their bunks and wait for the tattoo.

These pictures are not overdrawn, but are facts, and yet the Government want to know why men desert, or leave without authority, the dark, loathsome barrack room for the cheery rooms to be found in places away from the garrison.

If this subject of company and post funds, fines, rations, lighting of barracks, and proper quartering of soldiers in small squad rooms or dormitories, the bunks being partitioned off, could be at once effected, a stoppage of desertion, a saving to the Government, and a vast change in the morale of the enlisted men would be found. In a recent issue of your valuable JOURNAL, reference is made to an article by General Robt. Williams, U. S. Army, in which he ably and strongly recommends some of these reforms. If no officer has the time and the power to act in this matter, nor the inclination to represent the facts to Congress, then let every soldier in every garrison in the country send to Congress, at its next session, a strong petition, representing the facts, and praying for a redress of grievances, at which the reorganization is a small affair.

OLD SOLDIER.

MANUFACTURING HISTORY.

New York, July 1, 1879.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In a recently published life of Benjamin F. Butler, written by "T. A. Bland, M.D.," the statement is made that on the evening of May 5, 1864, Gen. Butler having already landed 10,000 men at Bermuda Hundred, wished to send a flying column to capture the city of Richmond that night, but was opposed by his corps commanders, not one of them being willing to take command of the expedition. The following is the language used in the book:

On the morning of the 5th, Butler's army sailed up the James preceded by the navy, and at five o'clock arrived at City Point and Bermuda Hundred, seizing the only two salient points on the river below, and which were afterwards fortified and held as Forts Powhatan and Pocahontas. Ten thousand troops were landed at Bermuda Hundred at eight o'clock in the evening, while his negro cavalry, 2,000 strong, on the Richmond side of the James, were marching across the Chickahominy to join him at Turkey Bend, opposite City Point, while Gen. Kautz, in command of the white division of cavalry, marched from below Norfolk at the same time, with instructions to cut the Weldon Railroad, destroy the bridges, and then join Gen. Butler at City Point, on the Petersburg side of the river. Learning from one of his secret-service men, just returned from Richmond, that there was no considerable force in that city, and being within twelve marching miles of it, he desired to change his plan so far as to send a flying column of 10,000 men, to capture the city that night. But his corps commanders opposed it, not one of them being willing to take command of the expedition. Gen. Butler believed then, and still believes, that Richmond could easily have been captured that night; and the only reason he did not take command of the expedition personally was that he could not trust the details of the expedition which he was managing in other hands. Kautz and Cole, with their cavalry, were out in the neighborhood of the enemy, and might require assistance at any moment. He urged the command upon Smith, then upon Gillmore, and finally offered it to his Chief Engineer, Gen. Weitzel; but they each declined in turn, though Weitzel agreed with Gen. Butler that the plan was entirely feasible, and would probably succeed if attempted.

So far as I am concerned, there is no truth whatever in the foregoing statement, and Dr. Bland could easily have ascertained as much by simply asking Gen. Butler himself. I never opposed, or had opportunity or occasion to oppose, any movement or expedition in the direction of Richmond, either on May 5 or at any other time, and the command of the expedition was never offered to me, directly or indirectly.

Q. A. GILLMORE.

THE ARMY AT THE POLLS.—The Charleston *News*, of June 25, says: We do not know of a single instance in South Carolina where the presence of United States troops at the polls has prevented any Democrat from voting. We know of hundreds of instances where, in the absence of United States troops, colored Democrats dared not vote as they desired. We know further that, under the operation of the Election laws, with the horde of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, scores of Democrats have been arrested without cause, and by the operation of the test oath have been denied a fair trial. Our conclusion was, and is, that what the South is really concerned and interested in is the repeal of the test oath for jurors and the modification of the Election laws. For the rest we do not really care a button. We object to the presence of troops at the polls on high constitutional grounds, and because it is a dangerous precedent, not because of any harm the troops have done the Democratic party.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1879.

Army matters in Congress closed yesterday by the confirmation of Gen. Wright as Chief of Engineers, with the rank of Brigadier-General; the confirmation of Gens. Gillmore and Comstock and Major Suter, all of the Engineers, as members of the Mississippi River Commission, and the confirmation of the nominations of Lieut.-Col. John Newton and Major G. H. Mendell to be Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers respectively, in the regular order of promotion.

It would not be a warranted statement that the appointment of Gen. Wright is perfectly satisfactory to every officer of the Engineer Corps, but it is certain that the appointment gives more general satisfaction than would that of any other officer in the corps. Gen. Wright's ability, both as an engineer and a commander of an army corps, is only equalled by his modesty. As a corps commander there was no officer who inspired more confidence or who made fewer mistakes. In the valley of Virginia, what threatened to be a great disaster was turned into a great victory by the order which was restored by Gen. Wright, conjoined with the arrival of Gen. Sheridan from "twenty miles away;" but no word of complaint was heard from Gen. Wright when, in the popular view, his services were eclipsed and little attention paid to them. There are other officers of no greater merit than Gen. Wright who have long since been made general officers. And so justice, sometimes although long deferred, is never—or rather, we were going to say—we congratulate Gen. Wright.

For the benefit of the officers who are stationed at Forts Ellis, Custer, Keogh and thereabouts, we will state that a party of eight gentlemen, from Philadelphia and New York, distinguished for their wealth, virtues and *bonhomie*, are on their way to the Yellowstone Park, via Ogden and Fort Ellis, for a summer ramble in that picturesque locality. Mr. Frank Thomson, General Manager of the Penn. Railroad, who may be called the captain of the party, has many friends in the Army. He entertained the gentlemen who are to accompany him with a charming dinner on Sunday last at his country seat at Merion Station, a few miles from Philadelphia. On Monday morning, the party left in two splendid cars, with a special train, which will carry them to Ogden and Salt Lake City. After spending a day or two at Salt Lake, they will proceed by the narrow-gauge road from Ogden to Fort Hall, and from there by stage to Fort Ellis. Gen. Sheridan has given the party every facility for enjoying themselves, and the gentlemen in the region of the Big Horn will give them a hearty welcome we are sure. Mr. John Cadwallader, ex-Assistant Secretary of State; Dr. Thomson, formerly of the volunteer service; Mr. Croombar, Dr. Wier Mitchell, Capt. Gaskill of the British Army, and others, compose the party.

While many of the families of the Army and Navy officers have left for cooler summer abodes, not a few of them remain, and prefer the enjoyment of their own houses to the hot and stuffy little watering-place rooms. Gen. and Mrs. Blake and the Misses Wood, Col. and Mrs. Sitgreaves, Admiral and Mrs. Scott, Admiral and Mrs. Stanley, and many others who generally leave early in the season, still linger to enjoy the delightful summer weather here. Up to this time this year, there are few watering places that have been as comfortable as Washington.

The sad death of Lieut. Henry M. McCawley and the resignation of Lieut. Ariosto McCrimmon have made two casualties in the 13th Infantry during the past week.

THE CODE.

Speaking of the Stanley-Hazen difficulty, Gen. Sherman remarked that they used to settle those affairs differently in old times. And there are those who still contend that a court of law is not the best place to settle a dispute of this nature. However much we may inveigh against the "Code," there is no doubt that in the olden times, when the officers—both military and naval—generally obeyed its dictates, there was more punctilio and much more care for the nice points of honor than exist at the present day. Fifty years ago, when we were regarded as rather a rude people, it would have been impossible for any officer to remain in either the Army or Navy, who would permit the slightest slur upon his character as a soldier or a gentleman. Those were our barbarous days, it may be said, but, barbarous or not, it is certain that Gens. Jackson, Scott, Kearney, Hunter, Sumner, with Stockton, and a host of others of both Services, whom the country has been proud to honor, were at various times mixed up in those affairs of honor, and they never recognized any other way of settling a certain class of disputes. It is true that in the early part of this century the officers of both Services were a pugnacious set of fellows, and there were two causes that were the occasion of many duels and the stirring up of bad blood in the Army and Navy. The reduction of the Army in 1815, and the still further reduction in 1821, threw out a great many officers. Those who were left out fancied themselves wronged by those retained, and there were many hostile meetings on this account. Our naval officers were justly proud of their successes during the war of 1812, and the officers of the English navy, who were in many instances overbearing and uncivil, would pretend, in foreign ports, to make light of our ships and our officers. But they were always sure to be picked up by some of our gallant sailors. Between 1807 and 1835 there were innumerable duels fought by our naval officers. During that period, one commodore, three lieutenants, two surgeons and seven midshipmen were killed in duels, and one captain and one lieutenant of marines met their death in the same manner. The affairs that terminated fatally were but a small portion of them. In the Army duelling would break out occasionally as a sort of epidemic, and it would be impossible to describe all the hostile meetings that took place years ago. Some, like that of Major Thomas Biddle, Pay-

master, near St. Louis, in 1841, were terribly bloody affairs. The affair between Captains Wright and Hook, at Fort Hawkins, Georgia, which took place fifty years since, was a little remarkable, as at the first fire Wright was so badly wounded that he could not stand, but he insisted on another shot, which, by all the rules of the code, he should not have had. It was agreed to, however, and at the next fire he crippled Capt. Hook for life. The older officers will affectionately remember Col. Hook, afterwards of the Commissary Department, who was so long stationed here, and who was, like Gen. Gibson, one of the most genial gentlemen that the Army has ever produced. About the same time there was another remarkable affair between Lieut. Brooke, of the 4th Infantry, and an officer of the regiment whose name we do not recollect. This occurred at the port of Trader's Hill, also in Georgia. Brooke had but recently joined his regiment from West Point, and he found a pretty hard rollicking set of fellows at the post. Brooke was an exceedingly amiable young fellow, and he bore a good deal of badgering from one of the officers who had the reputation of being something of a hector, and at last he could stand it no longer and he called him out. They were to use muskets and to raise their pieces and fire at the word. Brooke's opponent tried to intimidate him by sending him word that he should shoot him through a certain button on his coat. But he did not "scare" at all. When the word was given he noticed that his antagonist had forgotten to cock his piece, and he sang out, "Hallo, there, you have forgotten to cock your musket," and so they commenced over again. Brooke killed his adversary at the first fire. He knew that he was in the right, but the affair made such an impression upon him, as he was of a sensitive and retiring nature, that he left the Army and died soon after near Washington.

It would be impossible to give a history of duelling in the Army in a small volume. The epidemic broke out in a mild form, while our Army was idle in the city of Mexico, but it lasted but a short time and no great damage was done. We would not, perhaps, wish to see the "code" revived in all its rigor, but there are many who think as the Emperor William of Prussia did, recently, when he dismissed an officer of his army for refusing to fight a man who had challenged him. "For," said the old Kaiser, "I cannot trust the honor of the army in the hands of a man who will not fight for his own honor."

EBRITT.

THE STANLEY TRIAL.

The following is the endorsement of Gen. Sherman in submitting this case to the Secretary of War. It has not before been published in our columns:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1879.

My special orders were the warrant for the trial, but recited that the General Court-martial was organized for the trial of both Colonels Stanley and Hazen. The President ordered the trial to proceed as to the former, leaving the trial of the latter in abeyance dependent on the facts and evidence to be elicited by this trial. Had both officers been tried, the judgments in the two cases by the same court would have been in fact an arbitration by a competent court of honor and law of the same identical state of facts, and would have settled a controversy, more personal than official, which has existed for years between two most meritorious officers of high rank. But the trial was limited to one, and the result is incomplete. A Court-martial is the judge of fact and of law, and their judgment in this case is, in substance, that, as between Colonels Stanley and Hazen, the former has done a minor offence for which admonition is sufficient punishment. I may disagree with their findings, but it is not my province to increase the severity of the penalty. I again submit this most delicate case to the Hon. Secretary of War, advising that it be laid before the President, earnestly recommending that he permit Gen. Hazen to be arraigned before the same General Court-martial, in order that he may if he chooses waive the plea of his statute of limitation, and thus secure all the testimony he wants to meet the influences which have doubtless moved this most honorable and competent court, and thus secure a judgment of acquittal, demonstrating that fact that there are certain questions of personal conduct which cannot be reached by the military tribunals, and placing both of these officers in such an attitude that a further step by either would constitute an unquestionable act of insubordination which any Court-martial would instantly punish in the summary manner. Should the President remand this case to me for judicial determination as the officer ordering the court, I would simply approve the proceedings, dissolve the court, and order both officers to their commands, with an admonition to stop this disgraceful personal quarrel, and that I should construe any renewal to be a breach of my order and would punish it to the extent of my power. I do not advise that the same court be reconvened to review these proceedings, because I believe the court has already adjudicated the case according to its understanding of the facts and the law.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

NEW MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents have recently been granted for military inventions:

To O. E. Luther, Wolcottville, Conn., for a cartridge holder. To S. T. Harrison, San Jose, Cal., for a magazine fire arm. A vertically-reciprocating carrier operated by the guard-lever and an intermediate lever receives the cartridge from the magazine, conveys it to the barrel, and, after it is forced into the chamber, drops slightly, and, by means of a shrouded engaging with the head of the reciprocating breech-piece, locks the latter to resist the explosion of the cartridge. The empty shells are collected in a receptacle in the rear stock.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says: In connection with the reported coolness between Germany and Russia, it may be noted that Lieut.-Gen. von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, arrived in Berlin on Saturday night last, and had a long conference with Prince Bismarck, and that Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, visited Baden, and saw Prince Gortschakoff. Trustworthy advices from Constantinople speak of the endeavor on the part of Russia to come to an understanding with France relative to the Eastern question. It is said also that Russia is endeavoring to conciliate Turkey by dwelling on the possibility of a release of Bosnia and Herzegovina from Austrian domination.

PLEDGE TO THE DEAD.

BY WILLIAM WINTER.

[Read at the banquet of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Albany, June 18, 1879.]

I.

From the lily of love that uncloses
In the glow of a festival kiss,
On the wind that is heavy with roses
And shrill with the bugles of bliss,
Let it float o'er the mystical ocean
That breaks on the kingdom of night—
Our oath of eternal devotion
To the heroes who died for the right!

II.

They loved, as we love, yet they parted
From all that man's spirit can prize;
Left woman and child broken-hearted,
Staring up to the pitiless skies;
Left the tumult of youth, the sweet guerdon
Hope promised to conquer from Fate—
Gave all, for the agonized burden
Of death for the Flag and the State!

III.

Where they roam on the slopes of the mountain
That only by angels is trod,
Where they muse by the crystalline fountain
That springs in the garden of God,
Are they lost in unspeakable splendor?
Do they never look back and regret?
Ah, the valiant are constant and tender,
And Honor can never forget!

IV.

Divine in their pitying sadness
They grieve for their comrades of earth;
They will hear us, and start into gladness,
And echo the notes of our mirth:
They will lift their white hands in a blessing
We shall know by the tear that it brings—
The rapture of friendship confessing
With harps and the waving of wings!

V.

In that grim and relentless upheaval
Which blesses the world through a curse,
Still bringing the good out of evil—
The garland of peace on the hearse!
They were shattered, consumed and forsaken,
Like the shadows that fly from the dawn;
We may never know why they were taken,
But we always shall feel, they are gone.

VI.

If the wind that sighs over our prairies
No longer is solemn with knells—
But lovely with flowers and fairies,
And sweet with the calm Sabbath bells;
If Virtue, in cottage and palace,
Lends Love to the bridal of Pride,
'Tis because out of war's bitter chalice
Our heroes drank deeply—and died!

VII.

Ah, grander in doom-stricken glory
Than the greatest that linger behind,
They shall live in perpetual story,
Who saved the last hope of mankind!
For their cause was the cause of the races
That languished in slavery's night;
And the death that was pale on their faces
Has filled the whole world with its light!

VIII.

To the clouds and the mountains we breathe it,
To the freedom of planet and star;
Let the tempests of ocean enswathe it,
Let the wind of the night bear it far—
Our oath, that, till manhood shall perish,
And honor and virtue are sped,
We are true to the cause that they cherish,
And eternally true to the dead!

(For the Army and Navy Journal.)

SICK CALL AT THE FRONT.

The "Sick Call" arouses from out their beds
The lame and lazy and other deadbeats,
And all who wish to shirk their drill
Or other work by taking a pill.

See them gather at the Dispensary door,
With doleful looks—a dozen or more—
Complaining of pains and other ills,
Belly-ache, back-ache, fever and chills.

The steward with a face very grim
Writes their names as fast as they come,
And mentally says "dead beats" as he
Arranges the list for the surgeon to see.

Anxiously waiting—to know their fate—
The doctor's appearance, usually late,
And gruffly calls "Smith!" whose name comes first,
(Of all the "beats" he's surely the worst.)

In course of time the doctor comes,
Looks at the list and twiddles his thumbs,
And gruffly calls "Smith!" whose name comes first,
(Of all the "beats" he's surely the worst.)

With dragging feet he slouches in.
His eyes are bleary—the effect of gin.
He sniffs and whines, and with many sighs
Asks the doctor to examine his eyes.

"Put out your tongue," the Medico says,
Regarding the chap with suspicious gaze.
"How's your bowels?" "I've taken a dose,"
And the man replies, "I've the diarrhoea."

"Any thing else?" and the doctor smiles
As the "beat" says "yes, I've got the piles,
'N my back's so sore, 'n my head's so bad,
'N my tooth aches so I'd be mighty glad

To be excused." "Of course!" quickly replies
The doctor—as he orders a blister of flies!
And calls "Brown!" the next—omitting the Miller—
While Smith sneaks off without his blister.

So patiently on through the list he goes,
With thoughtful care for the sick, but those
Lucky beats, each shamming beauty,
He marks, "Able for drill and other duty."

AMOS KEETO.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PA., June, 1879.

(From a Letter to the Army and Navy Journal.)

A GLANCE AT FORT WHIPPLE BARRACKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20, 1879.

Having a day on my hands, while at Prescott, week before last, I visited the Post—Camp Whipple it is called by some, Fort Whipple by the majority, although there is not a rampart, trench, or even a facade noticeable, if you except the decayed "faking" of the fine band of the 13th Infantry, Professor Hyandry leader—long mayest thou remain "to soothe the savage breast" in lovely Arizona! I was about to remark that the only fortified points to be seen are the guard-house, with its two howitzers, and the formidable breastworks of the Laundress Row:

And yet methinks where fighting is,
Twere better be at forts;
And not at Laundress Row, where fights
Oft end in law and courts.

The camp or fort is situated in a valley, one mile north of the village of Prescott, which, I believe, thrives largely upon garrison customers and upon the commissary stores at second hand from those entitled to buy direct from the Government. The commanding officer, Capt. Byrne, has, I understand, been doing his utmost to put a stop to this treatment of Uncle Sam. The camp is built in the form of a square, or parallelogram rather, for the northern and southern sides are about one-fourth the longest. The officers' quarters are on the east and south—neat, commodious cottages, with piazzas in front; the barracks for the men are on the northern side. The guard-house, a square stone structure of one story, about 25x40, stands alone, a bulwark to the western side of the square. The hospital, an adobe building, occupies the northwestern corner of the square; it is also a one-story structure, being roomy, and having a large airy ward and a well-stocked dispensary, all of which are kept in excellent order by the hospital steward. Between the hospital and barracks, on the northern side, are two buildings, the remains of the officers' old quarters, built at the time the post was established; they are quaint-looking specimens of frontier architecture, one story in height—one occupied by the drum major, and the other by the commissary sergeant. The remaining building is the regimental headquarters, adjutant's offices, etc.—another adobe affair of one story, which would hardly stand a couple of good Eastern rain-storms. To the north of the square, at about 150 yards, is the post bakery, which turns out about one thousand rations of bread daily. A handsome flag-staff, about 200 feet high, stands in the centre of the parade square. I strolled down back of the post corral to have a look at Granite Creek, but found that, like some querulous old woman who has "had her say," and got out of breath, it had "dried up." At guard-mounting, which took place at 8 A. M., the ceremony was perfect; but the proportion of band to guard was very great. The former, about 16 strong, were in fatigue dress, and wore white, broad-brimmed Leghorn hats, not unlike those of the Mormon elders at Salt Lake City.

The following is an extract from a letter received, a few days since, from Topeka, Kansas. It tells its own story, and is not creditable to a great Government: "The general Government allows the State of Kansas \$3,000 per year, to be drawn either in arms or ammunition. They have sent a requisition to the general Government for some Peabody-Martins, and got word back that the Government could not furnish them, and they sent some old bushed rifles with which the troops are not at all pleased. They have here what they call a Patrol Guard, in service on the frontier. The Governor returned this morning from a tour of inspection among them. The adjutant-general made requisition for magazine rifles for their use, and the Government sent a lot of Spencer carbines. The Governor says: 'I have ordered them all in, to be returned as totally unserviceable. They won't extract, and half of them won't feed, and I can pick every man who has shot them by the powder driven into his face. And yet they charged this State \$25 each for those old traps that a Texas cowboy would not dismount to pick off the ground, and can be bought for \$2.50 at second-hand gun stores.' Governor St. John further said that the Patrol now have nothing but some old Sharps' carbines, cal. 50. He is going on to Washington soon, and is going to try to get either the Government to buy them some Martini rifles or carbines, or else let them have the cash, and they will buy them."

The commanding officers at Fort Missoula, Montana, recently enquired of Gen. Terry for definite information as to the jurisdiction of the military over peaceable Indians, non-treaty, and those off their reservations without written permission. The enquiry was referred, through Gen. Sheridan, to Gen. Sherman, and the latter, in a communication sent back through the Chicago military headquarters, says: "The circular of Dec. 23, 1878, is addressed to Indian agents, and is not obligatory on commanding officers of posts like Missoula. Such passes, however, when given, should be respected. The Flathead Indians in the Bitter Root valley are domesticated Indians, and should be allowed to come and go as free as citizens, subject to the laws of Montana. Troops should act to protect whites as against Indians, and Indians as against whites, only when the local civil authorities are unable to keep the peace. When the civil power is sufficient, the military should abstain from any action."—Chicago Times.

The Poll Mall Gazette says: "The German autumn manoeuvres are to take place this year in Alsace-Lorraine. The Emperor William is to enter Strasburg on the 18th of September, and the manoeuvres will last from the 18th to the 23d. Several Bavarian regiments will take part in the proceedings, and they will be paraded before the Emperor for the first time with Prussians, Saxons, Wurtembergers and Brunswickers. It is expected that an unusually large number of foreign officers will be present, as the 15th Army Corps, by which the manoeuvres will be chiefly carried out, is nearly half as strong again as an ordinary army corps."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FIFTH NEW YORK.—This regiment, except the marksmen qualified on June 5, are directed to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks, on Monday, July 7, at 6 1/4 o'clock A. M., to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice, third class. Colonel Spencer in orders says that in view of the low figure of merit gained by the regiment during last year, he hopes that every officer and soldier will try his best to attend this practice and to attain a higher class, and at the same time he directs the closest attention of his officers, especially those in command of companies, to G. O. No. 2, c. s., headquarters 1st Brigade, and to Circular from headquarters 1st Division, dated June 30, and says: The directions and provisions therein contained must be strictly complied with and implicitly obeyed by every man in this command.

As under the ruling of the 1st Brigade commander and Brigade Inspector of Rifle Practice, each man must shoot with his own gun, viz., the piece with which he leaves the armory on the morning of July 7, we see very little chance for the 5th to better the low figure of merit of last year, 35th on the list, 15.97 per cent., with 17 marksmen. Last year a certain number of pieces were selected and sighted for the men to use in the class practice at Creedmoor, and as with this advantage the figures quoted were obtained, what possible chance has the regiment under the new orders of obtaining a place in the list of shooting organizations, and of what value will be their day's tour of duty at Creedmoor? Say the regiment parades 200 men, the expense to the State will be 30 cents per man for transportation, \$60; they will use about 8,000 rounds of ammunition, at the lowest figures at least \$18 per 1,000, \$144; total, \$204. Add to this the time of the men, say \$2 per day, \$400, and we find \$600 wasted, and nothing gained but demoralization for the command. The rank and file are ready and willing to learn the art of rifle shooting, but when the men are compelled to use in this practice, weapons that they know are not properly sighted, and that even expert marksmen find difficulty in reaching the target with, they lose heart, and waste the monies of the State issued in ammunition and transportation. It is a very simple thing for superior officers to insist on the full requirements of orders and regulations, but they should consider the best interests of their commands, and if certain rules are not good ones, commanding officers should endeavor to have them abolished or corrected at the source of their issue instead of insisting that the commands committed to their care and direction should blindly follow rules which must necessarily demoralize them. We await the return of the practice of the 5th on July 7, as also the records made by the 23d regiment on July 18. If the full compliance with the circular of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice and orders of division headquarters are insisted on in this brigade, it is to be hoped, in the interests of the rank and file, that no stone will be left unturned to compel the organizations throughout the State to comply with circulars for the proper conducting of rifle practice. If this is accomplished, and all scores made not in conformity with the requirements be thrown out, the figure of merit will be decidedly low this year, while the State will save much money in the issue of marksmen's badges. General Ward must not allow General Wingate to ignore his point.

EIGHTH NEW YORK DIVISION (BUFFALO).—Once in each year Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Commissary General of Ordnance, S. N. Y., directs a most thorough inspection of the property of the State issued to each organization, consisting of uniforms, belts, and equipments, arms and ordnance stores, colors, drums, etc. This system was commenced last year, Colonel E. H. Kent, assistant in the Ordnance Department, being the inspector. It had been the custom to make annual returns of State property to the Ordnance Department, but as there was no verification of the returns, all manner of useless and unserviceable property was carried by regimental and company commanders, while property lost was continued to be accounted for as serviceable and on hand. The inspection of last year disclosed a most lamentable condition of affairs in many organizations, and Col. Kent made a most thorough inspection, condemned all unserviceable arms, equipments, etc., and ordered them to be turned into the State, while commanders were notified that in future all property would be inspected annually, and must be properly accounted for. Correct blanks were furnished to each organization, and in June Col. Kent commenced the inspections of the 8th Division, with the 13th Sep. Company, Warsaw, Capt. A. B. Lawrence, every thing being found in good condition and property accounted for. At Ellipticville, the 10th Sep. Company, Capt. L. H. Cray, was found in the old time loose state, as regards State property. Capt. Cray appears to be impressed with the proper idea as to the ownership of State equipments, etc.; but is not seconded by his junior officers or men, they considering that property once received and issued, all accountability ceases, and that the men may do what they please with uniforms and equipments. The 4th Sep. Company, Jamestown, is commanded by Lieut. Conrad A. Hult, and as the companies' armory was lately destroyed by fire, the property of the State could not be inspected. All the arms were saved and considerable of other stores, so that the Lieutenant was directed to make a special inventory of what he had been able to collect, and make a special report to the Chief of Ordnance. The 11th Sep. Company, Westfield, Capt. John H. Towle, was found correct in every particular, and received the commendation of the inspector. At Buffalo, Troop L, Capt. C. A. Somers, and Battery M, Capt. Henry W. Linderman, were found with property in fair condition, and all accounted for. In the 74th regiment every facility was afforded Col. Kent by Col. Reichert and his staff, and the State property entrusted to the keeping of the command was found in most excellent condition. On the other hand, in the 65th regiment, things were found somewhat at sixes and sevens. There seemed to be a want of knowledge as to what was State property and who was responsible for its safe keeping, and although Lieut.-Col. Graves endeavored to exhibit the State property, the inspection was most unsatisfactory. The 14th Sep. Company, Batavia, Capt. O. C. Parker, had a perfect system of accountability with each member, and not the slightest difficulty was found in presenting the property for inspection. The companies' quarters are small, yet every article issued by the State was found in most perfect condition. The 15th Sep. Company, Lockport, Capt. E. Rodgers, was found in a most demoralized state. The captain has but lately assumed command, and has not taken the least interest in securing the property of the company, nor in protecting the State interests. There was no property turned over to him, and he does not consider himself accountable for that lost or destroyed by his predecessors. In this he is no doubt technically correct; but it might be very proper to ask on whose voucher were the late commanders given certificates of non-indebtedness, and why were they given clean bills before accounting for and turning over State property to the proper officer. Is not the late commandant of the 14th Brigade the proper officer to hold responsible, as only on his certificate could the company officers have received discharges. The 26th Sep. Company, Medina, Capt. Beecher, was found in perfect condition, all State property being strictly accounted

for and inspected. The work was most thoroughly and satisfactorily performed by Col. Kent, and by those annual inspections and the holding of officers responsible for property issued, the State will save many thousands of dollars per annum.

SIXTEENTH NEW YORK BATTALION (SING SING).—This command paraded at Tarrytown, on June 20, for annual inspection and muster. The time announced in orders for the review was 2 P. M., yet it was 3:30 before the ranks were opened, the delay being occasioned by the delinquency of Companies A, Capt. Chas. R. Swain, and G, Capt. Michael J. Oates, Peekskill, these companies not having been assembled in season to take the correct train for the point of muster. On their arrival the delinquent officers were promptly placed in arrest. The general appearance of the command when formed for review was fair, but during the inspection by Col. Briggs the men were very unsteady, while in the passage the step and alignments were ragged, and salutes of officers very poor. The general discipline and drill of the battalion, as evinced during the inspection and muster, could not be pronounced of a satisfactory order, and a decided and radical change is needed in the method of instructing the command. The companies are scattered along the Hudson River towns, between Yonkers and Peekskill, on both sides of the river, and the instruction must necessarily suffer from want of proper attention on the part of the field officers, and some system should be devised whereby during the drill season the company instruction should be supervised. Col. Cooley should hold blackboard classes and insist that each of his officers should read the tactics in a correct manner and understandingly. If this were done the men will be taught alike, and a more perfect system of drill will be maintained. The result of the muster was:

	Present.			Absent.		
	Off's.	Men.	Tot.	Off's.	Men.	Tot.
Field and Staff.....	5	5	2	2	2	7
Non-Com. Staff.....	7	7	4	4	4	11
Company A.....	2	37	39	1	12	13
Company B.....	2	29	31	1	8	9
Company C.....	2	39	41	1	12	13
Company D.....	1	40	41	20	20	61
Company E.....	2	24	26	6	6	32
Company F.....	2	28	30	16	16	46
Company G.....	3	33	33	2	25	27
Band.....	13	13	2	2	2	15
Total.....	16	250	266	7	102	109

Last year the battalion had a present of 252, absent, 83; total, 335; thus showing a loss in the present and aggregate on this occasion.

SEVENTEENTH NEW YORK BATTALION (NEWBURGH).—On June 24, this command, Col. Edward D. Hayt, which takes the place of the old 19th regiment, disbanded, was paraded at Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, for annual inspection and muster. The battalion has but five companies, but appeared to most excellent advantage in its handsome full dress uniform and with full ranks. The ceremonies of the day were commenced with a review by Col. P. H. Briggs, A. I. G., during which the men were most remarkably steady, manual good, step and distances correct; but salutes very poor. During the past season the battalion has shown commendable progress, both in drill and discipline, but with the very poor army accommodations Col. Hayt finds it a rather up-hill job to greatly increase the efficiency of his command, and the supervisors of Newburgh should be prevailed upon to grant the battalion better quarters. During the inspection the discipline was most excellent, while the several details were satisfactorily carried to completion. The command paraded without knapsacks or overcoats, and there was a decided deficiency in the equipment of the non-commissioned staff. The uniforms of the men, U. S. Army pattern, were clean and bright, as were the brasses, buttons, belts and arms. The result of the muster showed a present of 261, absent 74, and it was a noteworthy fact that every officer of the command was present during the ceremonies. The muster resulted as follows:

	Present.			Absent.		
	Off's.	Men.	Tot.	Off's.	Men.	Tot.
Field and Staff.....	8	8	10	10	10	20
Non-Com. Staff.....	10	10	20	20	20	40
Company A.....	3	49	52	14	14	28
Company B.....	3	40	43	10	10	20
Company C.....	2	50	52	23	23	46
Company D.....	2	35	37	7	7	14
Company E.....	3	44	47	12	12	24
Band.....	12	12	74	74	74	335
Total.....	21	240	261	74	74	335

TWENTY-SECOND SEP. CO. INFANTRY (SARATOGA).—Captain John S. Fassett, commanding this company, in a communication says that the JOURNAL's criticism on the company inspection was to a certain extent unjust to his command. Regarding the men leaving the ranks, it is explained that one fainted, and was only prevented from falling by the inspecting officer, and that this man and two others who helped him from the ranks were those supposed to have left without permission. The captain says that "I must own that the occasion of the late muster was what the boys aptly term an 'off day'; the company did not perform up to its (not by any means perfect standard), but allowing that there was noticeably room for improvement, the criticism was unjust." He further says that "If there are more efficient and better read officers, and stricter disciplinarians, there is no heart that beats more in accord with everything military than my own." He says the citizens of Saratoga have given substantial acknowledgment of their pride in the organization, and will still continue to do so. We are glad to make the explanation regarding the men leaving the ranks, and are pleased to record that it was not a deficiency. We also acknowledge that Capt. Fassett's heart is most thoroughly wrapped up in his company organization, that he labors hard and earnestly for its perfection in drill, but would still say that his good nature often allows discipline to flag. The company is a young one, and as the captain acknowledges there is much room for improvement, and it is on this very point that the strictures of the JOURNAL hold good. Now is the time for the men to learn what discipline means, and for officers to enforce its full terms. The JOURNAL's mission is to point out faults in order that they may be corrected, and although the criticism on the inspection may have appeared harsh, yet it will in due time redound to the benefit of the command, by showing to the men that a soldier's duty is always first, and that no matter what sacrifices they may be called on to make when in uniform and on duty, every order must be cheerfully obeyed. We are satisfied that the captain and company mean well, and fully trust that we have been called on to make our last adverse criticism on the command.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEP. CO. NEW YORK (ELLENVILLE).—This command, Captain W. H. Van Sicken, paraded for inspection and muster on June 29, at 4:30 P. M., having a front of twenty-four files, and appearing in handsome shape in its grey full dress uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon. The ceremony of review was neatly conducted; the

men being remarkably steady, and military appearance excellent. The company is well officered, is under a fine state of discipline, and shows a remarkable state of proficiency during its year of existence. The inspection was conducted in a satisfactory manner, uniforms, equipments, and arms being in perfect condition. The knapsacks were packed with the drill uniform of the company, and the command appeared ready for any service which the State might demand from it. The result of the muster was a present of 3 officers, 12 non-commissioned officers, 1 musician, 43 privates; total, 59. Absent, 2 non-commissioned officers, 1 musician, 16 privates; total, 19; aggregate, 78; a loss of 4 in the present and 3 in the aggregate since last inspection.

TWENTY-FIRST NEW YORK (POUGHKEEPSIE).—Colonel Alfred F. Lindley paraded his command at Eastman's Park, Poughkeepsie, eight companies unequalized, for inspection and muster, on June 26. The regiment was in full dress uniform, heavy marching order, and looked exceedingly well as the column of fours entered the grounds. Without delay the battalion was formed for review, Col. Philip H. Briggs, A. I. G., being the reviewing officer. This ceremony in line was handsomely rendered, while the passage was in the main good, being only marred by the salutes of a few officers. The command was next broken for inspection, the full details of the ceremony being rendered in passing good shape. In inspecting the field and staff, the Colonel's attention was called to the want of uniformity in the horse equipment of the staff, while in the non-commissioned staff the designation of rank—chevrons—were not in conformity with the State regulations. The uniforms and equipments of the several companies were found in most excellent condition, as was the arms, all being clean and bright and reflecting much credit on the regimental armorer. At the close of the inspection a short battalion drill was held, proving to Col. Briggs that the instruction and discipline of the command is carefully looked after. The result of the muster was:

	Present.			Absent.		
	Off's.	Men.	Tot.	Off's.	Men.	Tot.
Field and Staff.....	9	9	10	10	10	20
Non-Com. Staff.....	10	10	20	20	20	40
Company A.....	2	36	38	12	12	24
Company B.....	2	35	37	16	16	32
Company C.....	2	47	49	15	15	30
Company D.....	2	36	38	11	11	22
Company E.....	2	25	27	16	16	32
Company F.....	2	15	17	11	11	22
Company G.....	2	24	26	26	26	52
Company H.....	3	25	28	13	13	26
Company I.....	3	25	28	13	13	26
Band.....	14	14	3	3	3	17
Total.....	27	257	284	1	123	124

Last year the regiment paraded for muster present, 272; absent, 137; total, 409; thus showing a gain of 12 in the present, with a loss of 1 in the aggregate, a decidedly healthy return.

FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK (OSWEGO).—Captain Josiah S. Barton, commanding Co. A. of this regiment, and the champion rifleman of the United States, we are sorry to state, has met with a most painful accident, resulting in the loss of his right eye. The Oswego Times says: "While engaged in taking away blocks from a cross-cut saw a block was caught by the saw and thrown with great force, striking him in the eye. The flesh and bones about the eye were fearfully bruised and the wound bled profusely. Dr. De Witt was called, and after dressing the wound as well as possible at the planing-mill, had Captain Barton taken home. His condition is now somewhat improved, and his recovery will be but a matter of time. Dr. De Witt thinks that he can save the left eye, which, while it was not injured by the blow, is very liable to be affected sympathetically. The cheek-bone is crushed. Captain Barton has the warmest sympathy of his many friends, as his wonderful skill as a marksman had brought him into prominence. The lost eye was the one that won him, at Creedmoor, the title and badge of the champion military marksman of the United States." The sympathies of the Captain's host of friends in the 1st and 2d Divisions of the State are most freely tendered in his affliction, and his old adversaries who fought him tooth and nail in the battle of the butts, express most heartfelt condolence in his terrible misfortune.

TROOP E, CAVALRY, NEW YORK (MOUNT VERNON).—Promptly on time this command, Capt. J. M. Jarvis, reported for inspection at Mount Vernon, June 23, their general appearance being excellent and mounts good. The ceremony of review was handsomely conducted, showing that the troop is well officered, while a short mounted drill at the close was a very fair exhibition of what might be accomplished by National Guard cavalry, had proper facilities been offered them for mounted drills. We do not mean to say that Troop E is in anything like the shape that should be maintained, nor would Capt. Jarvis be satisfied with our giving him so much credit; but we do state that it is in drill and discipline one of the very best cavalry organizations in the State. The inspection was most satisfactory, uniforms, arms, equipment and horse furniture being pronounced in most excellent condition. The result of the muster was present, 2 officers, 12 non-commissioned officers, 2 musicians, 29 privates; total, 45. Absent, 1 officer, 2 non-commissioned officers, 3 privates; total, 6; aggregate, 51; showing a gain of 3 in the present and 4 in the aggregate since last muster.

BATTERY D, NEW YORK (POUGHKEEPSIE).—This command, in its full United States Artillery uniform, with four 10-pounder Parrott guns, paraded for annual inspection and muster at the Poughkeepsie Driving Park, June 25, at 2 o'clock P. M. The battery is commanded by Captain Henry F. Bissell and presented a very fair appearance during the review, which was received by Col. Briggs. The ceremony was in the main fair, showing that both officers, non-coms and men have a general knowledge of the requirements of the service, while the proficiency shown during the inspection satisfied those present that much improvement had been made during the past year. The great misfortune of the battery, however, is that of almost all the mounted organizations in the State, the trouble in obtaining good horses, and particularly those that have been used on parade more than one occasion. The inspection exhibited uniforms and equipments, guns, caissons, limbers and harness in most excellent condition and well taken care of. The muster resulted in a present of 5 officers, 12 non-commissioned officers, 1 musician, 39 privates; total, 57. Absent, 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 musician, 19 privates; total, 21; aggregate, 78; showing a loss of 10 in the present and 8 in the aggregate since last year.

ELEVENTH NEW YORK BRIGADE (BROOKLYN).—Detachments from the 32d and 47th regiments of this brigade paraded to Creedmoor on June 27 for class practice, viz.: 128 from the 32d under command of Capt. H. M. Schmidt, with Captain Chas. P. Vorgang, I. R. P., and 82 from the 47th, Capt. Geo. Conover commanding, and Capt. A. G. Brown I. R. P., the whole under the immediate supervision of Maj. Morris B. Farr, brigade I. R. P. The range was reached in good season, and the practice commenced at 200 yards. Marksman's Badge. The day was a "hot one," even for Creed-

moor, and the men sweltered in their uniforms, yet the almost total absence of wind enabled the troops to secure fair results on the targets. The work was rapid, and as a perfect system was carried on the shooting was progressed most satisfactorily. The range was completed shortly after 12 o'clock, and rest was taken for dinner. In the afternoon the practice was continued at 500 yards with most happy results, 29 qualifying in the 32d and 42 in the 47th. As the men failed at the 500 yards they were sent to the 3d class targets, 100 and 150 yards, where, under the immediate supervision of the brigade I. R. P., 44 men of the 32d and 33 men of the 47th were promoted into the 2d class, and of these 3 of the 32d and 8 of the 47th were qualified into the 1st class. The practice was concluded in season for the troops to take the 5 p. m. train for Brooklyn where they were dismissed to their several armories. The marksmen are as follows:

Thirty-second.—Capt. Henry Miller, 39; Capt. C. F. Vorgan, 33; Lieut. D. Kampf; Privs. J. Sandheimer, 30; Sergeants H. Dorsch, Geo. Kaelin; Lieut. Klin, Capt. Charles Wagge, Priv. F. Seifert, 29; Lieut. F. W. Parissette, Captain P. Schlig, 28; Capt. H. M. Schmidt, F. W. Grots, Surgeon H. Hardrich, 27; Q. M. Naho, Capt. C. Lutz, Sergeants Godel, P. Brown, J. Becker, J. Maunz, Privs. C. Kaufen, Chas. Ortnor, 26; Lieut. L. Leonhardt, Sergt. F. Schaack, Privs. J. Grainich, Q. M. Sergt. Feist, 25.

Forty-seventh.—Priv. J. McCormack, 39; Capt. G. W. Schaffer, 38; Sergt. G. Mathews, 37; Sergt. T. Whalley, 36; Sergt. J. H. Brainard, 35; Capt. Sullivan, 34; Lieut. F. Wenzel, 32; Adj. S. B. Treat, Lieut. T. F. Jones, Privs. C. B. Vandewater, F. Backofen, 31; Capt. E. F. Gaylor, 30; Capt. R. P. Morle, Lieut. I. G. Eddy, Privs. E. F. Barnes, R. Hull, 29; Capt. A. G. Brown, Sergt. J. Harris, Privs. W. H. Edele, J. McCutcheon, F. Clime, F. S. Glover, 28; Surgeon Richardson, Priv. F. D. Foley, Priv. A. M. Lobdell, 27; Sergeants A. S. Gomers, J. A. Gray, N. E. Baldwin, A. W. Winckler, Corps. Wm. Cole, E. D. Sammond, Privs. J. B. Sneider, G. H. Chinn, C. Walgrain, Lieut. J. M. Rankin, 26; Lieut. C. Smiley, Sergeants W. Clyde, C. E. L. Heinrichs, J. J. Heinrichs, Corp. H. L. Livingston, Privs. H. Bechtluft, G. W. Pearsall, C. O. Peckham, 25.

The following are the appointments on the staff of Gen. Molinoux: Lieut.-Col. Chas. N. Manchester, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Jas. E. Hayes, inspector; Maj. Morris B. Farr, inspector of rifle practice; Capt. Courtlandt St. John, ordnance officer; Capt. Harrison B. Moore, quartermaster; Capt. Harry O. Jones, aide-de camp; Lieut. David S. Babcock, Jr., aide-de camp.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The 1st Corps of Cadets, Lieut.-Col. Edmunds, paraded upon Boston Common June 19 for inspection by the Adjutant-General. At 3 o'clock the review began, with ranks very well opened, and an excellent salute. The steadiness during the passage of the reviewing officer around the line was excellent, an almost perfect immobility marking each and every man of the corps. Ranks were well closed, and a good wheel to the right was made by each company, preparatory to passing in review. This was well done. The marching was good, distances carefully preserved, and the ranks were well closed, while steadiness was admirable. Salutes were all good, both as regards distances, the manual of the sword, and looking towards the reviewing officer. Line was very well formed upon the original grounds, and a good salute was given Gen. Berry, after which ranks were closed and column of companies formed to the right for inspection. In passing down the column it was noticeable that each company was formed with a front of ten files, double rank, manifestly incorrect. The manual of inspection was only fair, and there seemed to be a dissimilarity in positions assumed by company commanders. Steadiness was not what might have been expected in this corps. The small companies, as compared with other commands of the militia, ought certainly to have had no difficulty in maintaining an almost perfect steadiness, for the inspection of arms and accoutrements took but a very few moments. Yet quite a number of men were gazing about, and in the left company we saw one enlisted man smoking. State property was above criticism, and we can highly compliment the corps upon having everything in excellent condition. At the conclusion of the detailed inspection, each company took the field for drill. It was here that the corps showed poor advantage. But one company was decent, and that was far below its proper standard, while the remaining three commands were miserable. Several companies drill with the formation of ten front, and as a result two men were doing the work that four should have done. There seemed an almost total ignorance of cadence and distance, and in two-thirds of the movements the companies almost universally broke badly. Battalion drill coming next, assembly was sounded, quickly followed by adjutant's call. The line of battle which followed was horrible. When the corps at last was turned over, Colonel Edmunds very properly dismissed the companies and ordered a new formation. This was a very great improvement, though the adjutant and sergeant-major marched out to post markers with their swords drawn. The battalion drill was good, yet it could not for a moment be compared with that of last year. There seemed a general hesitancy of guides, and although they worked well it was apparent to us that distances were not well judged. The corps commander has a habit of posting markers before each movement by an order for instance as follows: "Markers for, on right into line." This is incorrect, and besides is an unfair advantage to the markers, as well as informing company commanders what movement is coming. Markers have no right to leave their places until the preparatory command. Another error is noticeable in the repetition of the word "battalion" in the loadings and firings. For instance, "battalion aim" and "battalion fire," which is incorrect. We are at loss to account for the falling off in drill since last season. We never saw the corps so poor advantage as upon Thursday, and hope at the annual encampment to see some solid work done, particularly in company movements. The corps has every advantage possible, and the result of their parade is far from satisfactory.

The 2d Corps of Cadets, Lieut.-Col. Dalton, were inspected at Salem on Thursday last.

The 9th regiment was inspected upon Boston Common last Wednesday, and left the same evening for New York on its excursion.

Battery A, 1st Battalion of Light Artillery, was inspected in Boston June 27, closing the State inspections for 1879.

The 1st regiment was inspected upon Boston Common June 25, parading twelve commands, double rank. The line had been already formed when the inspecting officers arrived, and ranks were immediately opened for review. The salute was well given, and we can highly compliment both officers and men for their excellent steadiness during the march of the party around the line. In forming column of companies to the right, previous to passing in review, the wheels were well made, but in a majority of cases company commanders were dilatory in dressing, and, when placing guides, made no scruple in putting them in position, which they had no business to do. Officers ought to know by this time that guides are to be instructed where to go and what to do, and that under no circumstances are they to be handled like an india-rubber ball. The regiment started off very well, save the one error of the left of the column in failing to take the full length step. It would have been well, too, to have

brought the command to a right shoulder, as it cases the men. Camp colors were in a very bad position, and necessitated the regiment's passing over sundry gutters and asphalt walks, and bringing the men directly opposite the reviewing officer before they could straighten out. This of course served to put the regiment at a disadvantage; but we were surprised to see how well it did under the circumstances. Although alignments were wavering, they were not broken, and the men were very steady. Distances were excellent, save between the tenth and eleventh companies, where a large gain of distance had been made. The salutes were very good, but officers must study for uniformity before they can be called excellent. The change of direction was well done, nearly every company making a good wheel. In wheeling into line the bad distance of the eleventh company was apparent, for a large gap was opened between it and its predecessor. Companies should have dressed to the right, but only a few had done so when they were ordered to dress upon centre, which was done. Ranks were finely opened, and we have seldom seen a better salute than was given Gen. Berry. The inspection that followed calls for no particular criticism. The men appeared without collars, and looked solid and serviceable. There are three distinct uniforms in the regiment. The 4th Battalion in their native Zouave uniform, holds the right of the line; the 1st Battalion in gray, the centre, and the 3d Battalion in blue and red, the left. It was thought that this dissimilarity of uniform would rather tend to disparage the appearance of the regiment, but happily it did not, many present declaring that it tended to improve the appearance of the command, rather than otherwise. Details of inspection were generally well executed, but companies were good or fair, according to the knowledge and execution of their commander. State property was well kept. We were surprised at the subsequent battalion drill and highly pleased because its excellence was so entirely unexpected. The 1st is the command that underwent more change than any other organization in the State militia, and, being its first appearance as a regiment, and a twelve company regiment at that, it was expected that the battalion drill would not be the best. Everybody was surprised, and they had good reason to be. The first change, a close column movement, opened our eyes; but when deployment and change after change followed, all in close column, we marvelled. The work was well done, all things considered; yet it was noticeable that quite a number of the company commanders were at their wit's end to know what to do. A little study by these officers would be conducive of much good. The battalion movements closed the tour of duty. We had no expectation of finding the regiment in so good condition and were happily surprised. A passable inspection would have been considered as perfectly satisfactory for its first appearance, and we can congratulate the regiment upon its great success. Appended is the aggregate strength of the command:

	Present.				Absent.		
Field and Staff.	Off's.	Men.	Tot.	Off's.	Men.	Tot.	Agg.
Non-Com. Staff.	11	..	11	..	..	..	11
Company A.	3	39	42	..	10	10	42
Company B.	1	36	37	1	14	15	52
Company C.	2	42	44	1	4	5	48
Company D.	2	37	39	..	9	9	48
Company E.	2	43	45	1	7	8	53
Company F.	3	45	48	..	8	8	56
Company G.	2	32	34	1	16	17	51
Company H.	3	39	42	..	11	11	53
Company I.	3	49	52	..	10	10	52
Company K.	3	39	42	..	5	5	46
Company L.	3	49	52	..	8	8	59
Company M.	2	52	54	1	5	5	64
Total.	40	504	544	5	107	112	756

The annual inspections for the present year are almost completed, and now the men look forward to the annual encampments, which have been fixed upon the following dates: 1st Cadets, July 14, at Nahant; 2d Cadets, July 19, at Magnolia; 1st and 2d Brigades, September 16 and 30 respectively, at the State camp grounds, South Framingham.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Major Andrew D. Hepburn, Inspector 1st Brigade, has submitted his official report of the various organizations constituting the brigade. He says: The spring inspections which began on the 19th of May, and concluded on the 24th, showed the brigade to be in most excellent condition, except as regards equipment. The marked improvement in steadiness, soldierly bearing, and self-confidence of the men and officers, over the fall, showed conclusively the result of the winter's hard and judicious work. The knowledge of battalion manoeuvres on the part of the various regiments and battalions is much more thorough, and their execution of the same much more precise and accurate than has heretofore been the case in the National Guard of this State, so far as I have any knowledge. Both officers and men deserve much credit for the continuous and sometimes onerous work of the past eight months.

Report A gives the result of the recent drills, etc., made in accordance with G. O. No. 2, from division headquarters, and G. O. Nos. 2 and 3, from brigade headquarters. With few exceptions discipline seems to have been excellent, personal appearance, bearing, condition of arms and equipments, first class. At battalion drill, knowledge of duties of officers is generally graded as excellent, and men good. Manual of arms runs from excellent to poor. Of the organizations, the Keystone Battery is credited with passing the best inspection.

Report B shows 1st regiment, Battalion State Fencibles, Gray Invincibles, and City Troop to be well equipped, the balance only partially. Aggregate strength of brigade 2,012 officers and men.

MICHIGAN.—Adjutant General John Robertson has issued the following orders relating to the annual encampment of the State troops: The encampments of instruction for 1879, as provided for in section 67, State Military Law, will be held at the dates hereafter designated, commencing respectively on the dates given below, and continuing for the time specified in said law, 3d regiment August 14, 3d regiment August 30, 1st regiment August 27. As the time allowed is limited to five days, the troops will move so as to enable them to reach camp and report for duty at reveille on the dates given. Companies are expected to have full ranks, and none will be accepted with less than the minimum. The camps will be under the command of the Colonels of the respective regiments, and in order that companies may enter their encampments in good condition, new members will not be admitted for thirty days prior to going into camp, and only those who have been thirty days or over in service will be deemed eligible for camp duty. In addition to the inspection directed in section 70 of the law, the Inspector General will require of commanders of regiments such drill and battalion movements, under his supervision, as he may deem necessary to show their instruction and discipline. It is expected that companies will be prepared for the regimental target practice competition under the "rules for rifle practice," as prescribed in the instructions of the Inspector General, who will have charge of the practice. At these and all subsequent encampments the "Roehm and Wright Prize" will be competed for by the companies of State troops. The company making the highest team score in the three regiments, as certified by the Inspector General, will be entitled to receive it, and will retain it until won by some other company, and the member of such team making the highest score, will have the privilege of wearing it while on parade with the company. The Quartermaster-General will select the grounds and lay

out the camps according to regulations, and will supply a sufficient number of tents and such other articles as may be necessary, and that are allowable under the law.

ALABAMA.—The prize drill of A. and M. College cadets was held Monday, June 23, at 5½ P. M. in the college campus, Auburn, Ala. In the presence of a large number of interested spectators. The prize was a splendid red plume for the best drilled men in the battalion of four companies. Upton tactics were executed, the men being about as near perfect as soldiers can be in the manual of arms; but after a severe trial the honor was awarded to cadet Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Montgomery, Ala., one of the youngest contestants in the battalion. Among the judges on the occasion Corporal Paul Sanguinetti bore a conspicuous part and seemed quite at home in the soldierly surroundings.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE Saratoga Citizens Corps was entertained by the Washington Continentals during the Army gathering at Albany; the Zouave Cadets took the Troy Citizens Corps in charge.

—THE 8th New York are directed to assemble at the State Arsenal, in full uniform (white trousers and gloves), on Saturday, July 5, to proceed to Long Branch, N. J., on the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, by invitation of Commodore Joseph H. Tooker.

—THE 14th New York Brigade (Buffalo) will parade in celebration of Independence Day, July 4, Gen. Bull having issued orders for the assembling of the 65th and 74th regiments, Troop L and Battery M, at 8:45 A. M. on that day.

—LIEUT. John M. Rankin, Co. A, 47th New York (Brooklyn), has won the handsome gold badge offered by Captain Guthrie for the greatest number of recruits between inspections 1878 and 1879.

—SERGT. Jonathan Stewart, captain elect Co. E, 14th New York, refused to submit to an examination as to his fitness to hold office, except under protest, and the 5th Brigade Examining Board has returned him disqualified.

—THE court-martial for the trial of Capt. Peter Bertach, Troop G, 11th New York Brigade (Brooklyn), consists of Col. John Rueger, 32d; Maj. Trueman V. Tuttle, 47th; Capt. Chas. H. Joy, 23d regiment, and Col. John H. Bergen, Judge-advocate. The court organized June 27, but adjourned immediately to July 15, at 8 P. M.

—THE 14th New York are discussing the advisability of visiting Philadelphia in October next, and participating in the parade of the Veterans and Grand Army of the Republic on the occasion of the anniversary of its founding in Pennsylvania.

—AN officer of the New York National Guard, in a communication on the late church goings of several of the commands of the 1st and 2d Divisions, says: It is very appropriate for Regulars who are supposed to be always in uniform, but citizen soldiers ought to perform their worship in citizen's attire, as their uniform will hardly make better Christians of them or promote their attention to the religious services before them, while the same cause will also disturb and injure the devotion of some of the congregation, which latter reason alone should be sufficient to stop the uniformed church parades. They are simply bad taste, and a church parade of a National Guard regiment means, in plain words, a church show, or the advertisement of a minister.

—THE third competition, "Diamond Match," at Creedmoor, June 25, had 156 entries. The weather was pleasant, but a strong breeze and most fickle in its vagaries interfered somewhat with the practice. The conditions were: 200 and 500 yards; Remington rifle, State model; five rounds at each range; the following were the prize winners:

T. J. Dolan, 12th regt.....4 5 4 4 5—22. 4 5 4 4 5—22—44
A. B. Van Housen, 12th regt.....4 3 5 4 5—21. 3 5 4 5 5—22—43
E. W. Price, 7th regt.....4 4 5 4 5—22. 2 4 5 4 5—20—42
W. H. Cochrane, 8th regt.....4 3 4 3—18. 5 3 5 5 5—23—41

—THE Secretary's Match, third competition, for a prize of \$50, with a division of entrance money, was shot at Creedmoor June 28, with 58 entries. The shooting was some of the best yet had this year, the fine score of 45 out of 50 winning first place. The following are the winning scores, 200 and 500 yards, military rifle, five rounds per man at each range:

W. H. Cochrane, 8th regt.....5 4 4 5 4—22. 4 5 4 5 5—23—45
E. W. Price, 7th regt.....4 5 4 4 3—20. 5 4 5 4 5—23—43
C. H. Eagle, 7th regt.....4 4 4 4 5—21. 2 5 5 5 5—22—43
T. J. Dolan, 12th regt.....4 4 3 5 4—20. 4 4 5 4 5—22—42

—THE use of the range at Creedmoor was granted to the Army teams for practice during the time intervening between the fall meeting, the teams to pay the expenses incurred by the Association for markers, etc.

—AT the meeting of the Board of Directors National Rifle Association, held July 1, communications were read from Gens. Sherman and Upton on the relative merits of the prone and back position in rifle practice. Gen. Upton says: "I would suggest for your consideration that, up to 300 yards, competitors be required to fire off-hand; at 400 yards, kneeling; at 500 or 600 yards, lying on the belly without muzzle rest; at 700 yards and upwards, with or without rest, selecting any position, save that on the back. At regular target practice firing from a rest should be encouraged at distances less than 600 yards." Gen. Upton discusses his reasons for this decision at length; the papers, however, we reserve for a future issue. This paper of Gen. Upton's "on the subject of target practice" is approved by Gen. Sherman. A committee of five was finally appointed for the revision of the rules of the N. R. A., consisting of Gen. Wingate, Col. Litchfield and Cowperthwait, and two others to be selected by them, so that the subject will be definitely settled ere the commencement of practice for the fall matches.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. B. C. asks: Suppose a deserter from the English army should return to England, can he be arrested and punished after his having become a citizen of the United States of America? **ANS.**—We are of opinion he can.

A. T. B., CLEVELAND, OHIO, writes: Is it proper for the commanding officer of a company, in dressing his company, to indicate with his sword the position he desires the men to take? **ANSWER.**—Yes.


PRIVATE asks: If a man serves five years in the Regular Army and then enlists in the Marine Corps inside of the limits (30 days), does he draw re-enlistment pay? **ANSWER.**—He does. See "Answers to Correspondents" in ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of June 28, 1879.

B. G. K. asks: Are there thirty commissioned officers at present in the Army who were taken from the Volunteer Service—West Point Graduates excepted? **ANSWER.**—There is that number and a good deal over it. Consult an Army Register and you will see at once how many.

J. F. D., FLAG SHIP *Penacola*, asks: In skirmishing, when the command is formed in double ranks, and after deployment by the flank, on the command being given rally by fours, does one, two and three of the front rank form on number four of the front rank, and one, two, three and four


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up to headquarters to serenade "Little Mac" and his guests. Those bandmen hailed from a rural locality, where people generally knew more about agricultural implements than sax horns or other musical instruments. However, by strict attention to practice, lasting as a rule from reveille to taps, the band had succeeded in getting tolerable control over two tunes, one of which was the "Starspangled Banner," and, to use an old expression, "the other wasn't." The band began to play. Their repertoire was limited, but not so the time at their disposal. Over and over again they played those two tunes, but with a decided "hankering" in favor of the "Starspangled Banner." They played it so often that finally Maj. Williams petulently exclaimed, "D—n the Starspangled Banner!" The words were speedily reported by some eavesdropper to Secretary Stanton at Washington. It so happened that only a few days before the major's brother was hanged as a spy by Gen. Rosecrans, in Tennessee. At the beginning of the war this brother was an officer on Lieut.-Gen. Scott's staff. He used to communicate important military secrets to a relative of his, the daughter of a distinguished rebel general, and finally he deserted from Washington over to the enemy. In course of time, Capt. Williams and one other officer entered Rosecrans' lines. They boldly assumed the role of officers of the staff, and ordered the troops of a certain brigade then on outpost duty to parade for inspection. Fortunately, they were suspected; they were arrested and sent to headquarters. Their trial followed, and they quickly paid the full penalty of their offense. It is said that Secretary Stanton always believed that his brother's fate disturbed Maj. Williams' loyalty, and that the objectionable words were spoken deliberately and from the bottom of his heart. But the major's brother-soldiers, in and out of service, believed nothing of the kind, and always looked upon him as the unfortunate victim of circumstances. Major Williams tried frequently to have his case inquired into by the Government, but always without success.—*New York Times*.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR & VOLUNTEER FORCES.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

UNUSUAL prosperity has attended the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL during the past year, in the growth of subscriptions as well as of advertising; and we have endeavored to correspondingly increase the value and interest of the paper to its readers. Since the middle of December last the JOURNAL has been practically increased from a sixteen to a twenty page sheet. Once we have published thirty-two pages with a single number, several times twenty-four pages, and still more frequently twenty pages. The average issue during the six months has been nearly, or quite, twenty pages, and this is the size we propose for ourselves in the future; until, indeed, we enlarge to twenty-four pages—as we hope shortly to do.

The increase has not been merely in the superficial area of printed sheet; we have endeavored to make such use of our increased space as to infuse new vitality and interest into every department of the paper. The result has been such as to encourage us to still further enterprise, and if the JOURNAL, now just

about entering upon its seventeenth volume, may be considered somewhat advanced in years for an Army and Navy paper, we mean to show that "its eye is not yet dim, nor its natural force abated." It is not yet ready to go upon the retired list, and it proposes to show those who may wish to dispute with it the pre-eminence, not how fields were, but how they are won.

Since we issued our first number in August, 1863, various periodicals, attracted by the success which has followed the hard work of many years, have essayed to share the peculiar field which the JOURNAL occupies, but we have seen them successively come and go, and sometimes their going has followed within a few months, or perhaps a year, after their coming. With one after another this result has been a mere question of time. For an Army and Navy paper, to justify its name, must be, not only the reporter of Army and Navy events, but the able and trustworthy advocate of Army interests. The JOURNAL has now, for many years, been looked to by intelligent men in public and private life, at home and abroad, in Congress as well as out of it, as the representative of the military services. Thus, what has been said on their behalf has had far more effect than the same thing in some other medium. The public also observe officers themselves discussing in the JOURNAL matters relating to their interests, and thus earn their views of what the Army and Navy require. For example, Gen. Gillmore's articles in the JOURNAL on sea coast defenses started a discussion in the leading papers throughout the country with an effect upon public opinion which will assuredly show itself in next winter's session of Congress. The value of such an influence cannot be over estimated, and we believe all intelligent officers appreciate it.

The JOURNAL also, by its ample issues of twenty pages every week, is able to add to the current information on our own services a constant review of foreign services, especially on the scientific side—never more active than now. The same qualities give it full room for like service toward the militia forces to which the Army must look for its increase in case of war, as it has heretofore done.

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BIRTH.

WITTICH.—At Highland Falls, N. Y., on June 21, 1879, to the wife of Lieut. Willis Wittich, 21st Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

BASS—SMITH.—On Thursday, June 26, 1879, at the Church of the Holy Communion, in the City of New York, by the Rev. William E. Eigenbrodt, Professor EDGAR W. BASS, United States Military Academy, to ADELE, daughter of the late URIAH J. SMITH.

NOYES—LUKE.—In Boston, on June 25, at the Church of the Advent, by the Rev. Fr. Osborne, BOUTELLE NOYES, Lieutenant U. S. Navy, to CHARLOTTE BLECKEN, daughter of Captain S. H. Luce, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

[Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.]

HOWE.—At San Diego, Cal., June 16, 1879, of consumption, 2d Lieut. MYRON W. HOWE, 4th Artillery, aged 27 years and 7 months. LAUGHTON.—In Haver, Mass., June 25, Mr. WILLIAM F. LAUGHTON, U. S. N., aged 63 years and 7 months. Funeral services at his late residence, Pleasant street, Haver. Remains removed to Portsmouth, N. H.

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MONDAY, September 21.—Assignment to Camps and Formation of Battalions.

TUESDAY, September 22.—Inspection of Camps and Organizations by the Board of Directors, and various Military Ceremonies.

WEDNESDAY, September 24.—Cavalry Platoon Drill.

THURSDAY, September 25.—Artillery Drills.

FRIDAY, September 26.—Individual Contests in Horsemanship, Marksmanship, Manual of Arms, etc.

SATURDAY, September 27.—Competitive Drills of Local Infantry Companies.

MONDAY, September 29.—Competitive Drills of Infantry Battalions.

TUESDAY, September 30.—Competitive Drills of Infantry Companies from points within 300 miles railroad travel of St. Louis.

Afternoon—Grand Parade and Review of the Troops before the Militia Convention of the U. S.

WEDNESDAY, October 1.—Competitive Drills of Infantry Companies from points within 400 miles.

THURSDAY, October 2.—Competitive Drills of Infantry Companies from points more than 400 miles distant.

FRIDAY, October 3.—Grand Guard Mounting Drills: Parade of all the Forces, and other Military Ceremonies.

SATURDAY, October 4.—Forenoon—Great Sham Battle. Afternoon—Announcement of the Awards, and Review of the Troops by the Governor of the Various States.

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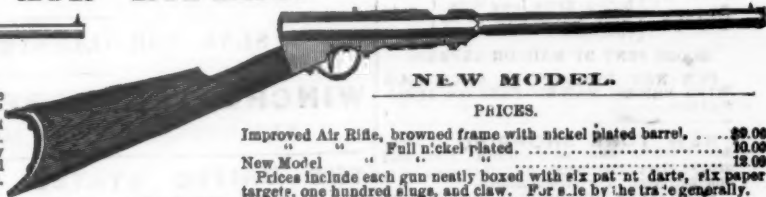
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